The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1898. NO. 48

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL CASES DISPOSED OF.

Important Civil Cases Tried.—Verdict in the Potter-Insurance Case.—The Ettlinger Property Responsibility.

Thursday morning the first case tried was that of James H. Potter vs. Lizzie Lose. This suit was brought to recover for team of horses and cab, which the plaintiff alleged he sold to the defendant, but the defendant alleged that these items were sold to her husband and that she is not liable therefor. Verdict in favor of the defendant on Thursday afternoon, after which this jury was discharged; all the other jurors, together with the grand jury, having been discharged in the forenoon.

The following commonwealth cases were disposed of on Thursday afternoon without a jury:

Com. vs. John Gilfant, charge, surety of the peace, prosecutrix Rosa L. Pierce. This prosecution grew out of some trouble the prosecutrix and the defendant had on Front street, Philipsburg, on the 2nd day of June, 1898, on account of some sand on the pavement which the defendant wanted removed. After hearing the case the court dismissed it and imposed the costs on the prosecutrix and the defendant equally.

Com. vs. John H. Taylor, charge desertion, prosecutrix Mary E. Taylor. These people have been living near Colyer, Potter township, for years as man and wife, and the prosecutrix alleges that at the time they went together to live the defendant handed her a certificate of marriage purporting to have been signed by John Shannon, at that time a justice of the peace at Centre Hall, (which paper the prosecutrix produced in court) and that she never knew that they were not legally married until within the past year, always believing herself the lawful wife of the defendant; that on the 28th day of September of this year the defendant deserted her without any support for herself and children. The defendant admits that he left the prosecutrix, but before leaving he obtained a release from her, and that he made her a deed for all his property, the house in which they lived. He denied giving to the prosecutrix the paper produced in court and further stated that his reason for leaving her was that she was untrue to him. After hearing all the evidence in the case the court held the case under advisement and will file an opinion later.

Other Commonwealth cases entered to the November sessions were as follows.

Com. vs. George S. Clements, charge assault and battery, prosecutor Isaac Strunk. Settled.

Com. vs. R. J. Young, charge challenging to duel, prosecutor J. D. Brown. Continued.

Com. vs. Wm. Johnstonbaugh, charge betrayal, prosecutrix Nettie Harper; continued.

Com. vs. Wm. Lukenbach, charge betrayal, prosecutrix Flora Stiffler; continued.

Com. vs. Charles Klinger, charge betrayal, prosecutrix Viola O. Hunter; true bill.

Com. vs. Harry M. Johnston, charge assault and battery, Sarah E. Bryan. Bill ignored and prosecutrix, Sarah E. Bryan, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. H. S. Alexander, charge practicing medicine without a license, prosecutor, J. Y. Dale; continued.

Com. vs. George C. Peifer, charge false pretense, prosecutor W. H. Corman; continued.

Com. vs. J. Al. Scholl, betrayal, prosecutrix Mary E. Funk; continued.

Com. vs. Wm. Irvin, Jr., charge betrayal, prosecutrix Effie R. Powley; settled.

Com. vs. George W. Gill, charge assault and battery, prosecutor O. H. Nason; bill ignored and prosecutor O. H. Nason, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. James A. Treaster, charge adultery, prosecutrix Lydia A. Snyder; true bill.

Com. vs. Horace Hunter, charge betrayal, prosecutrix Nancy Baily; true bill.

Com. vs. Wm. Emerick and David Guisewite, charge malicious mischief; prosecutor A. N. Corman; settled.

Com. vs. Orlando Nason, charge threats, etc., prosecutor John F. Gill and Sallie Gill; bill ignored and the prosecutors, John F. Gill and Sallie Gill to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Schreckengast, charge assault and battery, prosecutor Geo. Zerby; settled.

Com. vs. Wm. Harpster, charge assault and battery, prosecutor Thomas Whiles; bill ignored and the prosecutor, Thomas Whiles, to pay costs.

Com. vs. Sarah Walson, charge assault and threats, prosecutrix Martha Holt; settled.

Com. vs. Bridget Cahill, charge larceny by bailee, prosecutors J. Malory & Son; settled.

Com. vs. S. Cook Jones, charge larceny, prosecutrix Mrs. Geo. Parker; bill ignored and the prosecutrix to pay costs.

Com. vs. James Murphy, charge assault and battery, prosecutrix Bridget Murphy; continued.

Com. vs. Emory S. Beals, charge betrayal and assault, prosecutrix Marcella Straw; continued.

Com. vs. Ira Green, charge larceny, prosecutor Daniel B. Mulholland; bill ignored and the county to pay costs.

Com. vs. Forest Bullock, charge L. C. Bullock, Jr.; continued.

Wm. Hanna, who was convicted for robbing the tailor shop of Charles McClellan and taking several suits of clothes therefrom, was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in the penitentiery for three years; and on the charge of jail breaking, to which charge he plead guilty, he was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, costs of prosecution and undergo imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year and three months, to begin at the expiration of the sentence for larceny, making in all four years and three months.

Court adjourned on Thursday evening to meet on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

SECOND WEEK.

Court convened on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, with Hon. John G. Love on the bench, and after hearing motions and petitions the trial list was taken up.

Austin Curtin, treasurer of V. C. C. C., use of John Hamiliton, treasurer of V. C. C. C., use of George M. Boal, treasurer of Centre County Veteran Club vs. Harry R. Curtin, abministrator of, etc., of Constance Curtin, deceased, whom J. M. Parker survived, summons in assumpsit' plea non assumpsit. This suit was brought to recover on a note. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $307.25. Keystone Drilling Company vs. John Q. Miles and Mrs. S. A. Butler, summons in reply, plea non assumpsit. This suit was brought to recover one Keystone drill. Verdict in favor of the plantiffs for the property. The First National Bank of Bellefonte vs. G H. Leyman and H. H. Harshberger, summons in assumpsit. Suit brought to recover on a note. The defendants confessed judgment in open court for $376.20, with stay of excution for six months. R. R. Long vs. Cyrus Gorden, summons in assumpsit, plea non assumpsit and payment with leave etc. After the jury had been impaneled the parties got together and settled the case.

The following two cases were continued last week:

Emeline Hough vs. M. G. Brown, John Weaver, A. R. Powell, Alfred Graham and Cyrus Gordon; plea not guilty; continued at the costs of the plaintiff.

The Bucher & Gibbs Plow Co., vs. Cyrus Brungart, guarantor of W. L. Goodhart; continued at the cost of the plaintiff.

John F. Potter, administrator of, etc., of Geo. Mc. Potter, dec'd, vs. The Union Central Life Ins. Co, of Cincinnati, Ohio. On or about July 12, '94, Jonn Potter, while in Penns valley, received word that his son was missing from Cross Forks in Centre county, where he had been working for the Lackawana Lumber Co., and that he had probably been murdered near Olean, N. Y. This word came by letter from a Mr. Barron at Cross Forks, to H. H. Montgomery, chief of police at Bellefonte, and by him conveyed to Mr. Potter's home at Milesburg. Upon receipt of this information Mr. Potter at once started for Cross Forks to investigate and found that his son, Geo. McCandlish Potter disappeared some time between the 17 and 28th of May, 1891, and had not been heard of, and has not been heard of since by any one. No one could give him any information as to where he had gone, but he was told that a man had been found about a mile south of Olean, N. Y., in a clump of woods, with his throat cut from ear to ear, from right to left, and probably murdered by some one unknown. He found all of George's effects at his boarding place, a Mr. Vaughn's, his clothes being in his chest, wardrobe and hanging about the room, and his letters from his correspondents, together with a life insurance policy for $1500.00, issued by the defendant company through its agent, J. F. Davis, at Williamsport, Pa. Mr. Potter then returned home, and again returned to Cross Forks in the latter part of July of the same year and went on to Olean and some time in July, 1897 went to Olean and had the body of the man, found there and buried in the Mount View cemetery exhumed and identified it in the presence of a Mr. Kemerer, the sexton of the cemetery, as his son, Geo. Mc. Potter, he and the sexton each taking a lock of hair off the corpse, which were produced in court. The next day the body was again exhumed in the presence of J. F. Davis, the defendant's agent, and again exhumed on Nov. 1st, 1898, in the presence of Mr. Potter and his wife, and both identified it as the body of their son. But at all these exhumations the flesh had considerably fallen off the neck and face, exposing the facial bones, but the scalp and the balance of the body was intact, and that the body was lying in considerable water.

The coroner, Dr. E. B. Burdick. who held the inquest on the body of the murdered man at Olean, in Cataraugus county, N. Y., swore that the body was found in a clump of woods one mile south of Olean on the 10th day of June, 1894, and might have been there from ten to twenty days, and that the side of his face exposed had been eaten considerably by insects, and that body was that of an American. And from a picture taken from George Mc. Potter when he was about 11 years old and one taken when 20 and a member of the graduating class of 1890 of the Bellefonte High School.

He recognized the dead man's body as that of Potter. Defendants admit that the assured has disappeared and not been heard of since, but that the death has not been sufficiently proven and that the body of the murdered man at Olean is not that of the insured, as beside the body was found lying a razor blade, and some letters written in a foreign language. The undertaker swore that the body in question had a gold ring in one ear, which he cut out. The defense further produced witnesses who claimed to have seen Potter at Cross Forks as late as June, 1894. The case was hotly contested on both sides, and went to the jury at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. At 5 o'clock the jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $1755.55, being full amount of policy with interest.

Hiram M. Goodman, admr. of Emma C. Goodman, dec'd., vs. John P. Condo, ex-sheriff, et al. This case is now on trial, and grows out of the famous Ettlinger tragedy in March, 1896, when the property owned by the Goodmans and occupied by Wm. R. Ettlinger, at Woodward, was burned down to dislodge Ettlinger, who defied arrest after murdering Constable Barner, of Haines township. Three suits have been instuted to recover for the property destroyed, one against the sheriff and his deputies, also one against the sheriff and his bondsmen, and one against the county. Orvis & Bower appear for the plaintiff, and J. M. Dale and J. C. Meyer for the defendants. The case will be fully reported next week.

Union County News.

John Deihl, who lived near New Berlin, was found dead on Tuesday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, lying alongside a wheel-barrow, with which he had started to a neighbor's house to get a large kettle. The deceased was about 70 years of age. Two grown children survive, his wife having died some years ago.

The sad news of the death of Dr. Mark H. Lincoln, a son of Hon. R. V. B. Lincoln, of Laurelton, comes as a shock to the many friends of the deceased in this county, and the sympathy of our people is with the friends and relatives.

His death was caused by inhaling illuminating gas, at the house where he resided, in Philadelphia.

Recent Union county deaths:

Near Lewisburg, Alfred Swineford, in his 36 year.

In Lewisburg, Samuel C. Sheller, in his 81 year.—Lewisburg Journal.

Died in Atlantic City.

Thomas R. Benner, formerly of Bellefonte, died at a hospital at Philadelphia, from a tumor on the neck. He resided in Atlantic City. The remains were interred in the Bellefonte cemetery on Tuesday afternoon. He was a veteran of the late war, being a member of 45th Reg., Pa. Vol. His age was about 57 years.

Religious Services.

Rev. A. Stapleton, Presiding Elder, will preach in the United Evangelical church in Centre Hall, Saturday evening, Dec. 10th, at 7 o'clock, and Sunday morning, 11th, at 10 o'clock, and at 7 p. m. At Tusseyville the same day at 2.30 o'clock. All are invited.

W. W. RHOADS, Pastor.

Received His Commission.

Capt. George M. Boal, the newly appointed postmaster is now a citizen of Centre Hall, having yesterday moved from his farm to the dwelling of Mrs. J. C. Boal. His commission was received on Monday, but he will not take charge of the postoffice until Dec. 15th.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

George M. Gettig and Nellie Griffith both of Spring township.

Elmer E. Heverly, Mt. Eagle, and Anna E. Fetzer, Runville, Pa.

—Shoes for Christmas presents at Mingle's Shoe Store, Bellefonte.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

McKINLEY IS FOXY ON THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

He Does not make Public His Policy in his Message to Congress.—The War Scandal Will be Hushed Up.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—There is little or nothing in Mr. McKinley's annual message to Congress, long as that document is, that indicates with any degree of certainty, what policy he intends to follow towards the Philippines. This indicates that he has not decided upon a policy, or if he has, that he is afraid to make it public yet, and confirms the belief of those who think that he intends playing foxy on the Philippine question until after he gets that Treaty of Peace ratified by the Senate, and the $20,000,000 which we are to pay Spain, appropriated by Congress. An announcement of a positive policy before then might result in making too many votes against both treaty and appropriation.

Mr. McKinley's handling of the war and matters relating thereto, in his message, contained no surprises. The message follows just about the lines it was expected to follow—lines plainly indicated for weeks, aye months, past, by official and semi-official emenations from the administration. The message also indicates very plainly that Mr. McKinley isn't as anxious to push along financial legislation as some of the members of his party would like him to be.

Senator Hale is the most rabid Republican anti-expansionist who has yet unlimbered a rapid fire tongue battery and open fire on the Peace treaty, which he says he will fight to the last. He predicts that if the treaty is carried into effect, it will add many millions, on account of increased Army and Navy, to the yearly expenses of this government, without bringing the slightest benefit to our people at large; that our country will in time become overrun by inferior races, and numerous other minor evils will follow. In addition to his predictions, he charges Mr. McKinley's foreign policy to have been inspired by the British Foreign Office, and asks the Irish-Americans to join him in opposing the ratification of the treaty. Please remember that Senator Hale is not a Democrat, talking for political effect. He is a Republican of standing in the councils of his party, and no longer ago than at the last session of Congress, just after the Maine was destroyed, he acted as the mouth-piece of Mr. McKinley on the floor of the Senate, although his pronounced pro-Spanish views were at that time well known. There is no probability that a sufficient number of Senators will act with Mr. Hale to reject the treaty, put it may not be ratified before the end of this Congress, making an extra session of the Senate necessary.

Secretary Alger's annual report is somewhat remarkable for its omissions. It does not contain the "round robin" sent from Santiago, nor does it contain "Teddy" Roosevelt's report, which "Teddy" told the "Investigating Commission" he hoped they would get and read. There are others who would be glad to read that report, provided it could be had as it was written, and as it was received at the War Department. To read Alger's report, one would suppose that there had been no scandal connected with the conduct of the war, and that everything had moved along as smooth as silk, whereas, every intelligent man in the U. S. knows to the contrary. Some day the truth may be written about the war, but there are no signs that it will be soon. Had a Democratic House been elected, the outlook would have been very different.

Boss Hanna has been giving the West Virginia Republicans some lessons on Senator-grabbing, and a scheme has been concocted that is expected to result in the wiping out a small Democratic majority in the legislature of that state and the election of a Republican to succeed Senator Faulkner. The Secretary of State of West Virginia is to be the tool of the grab. His part being to put the Republican contestants for seats in the House of Delegates on the regular roll, so as to give the Republicans a majority of that body.

Senator Caffery, of La., is an anti-annexationist from away back. He says of the Treaty of Peace: "I shall vote squarely against the proposition to annex the Philippines. The Peace Commission had no business to provide for their annexation. These islands would be the most expensive gift that one nation ever received from another. They can never be a source of strength, while they will always be an element of domestic weakness and subject to foreign attack in case of hostilities with another nation." Mr. Caffery thinks that we are paying too much attention to things away from home and not doing enough to improve things at home.

There have been numerous conferences between Democrats since Congress opened, on the policy that the party should pursue at this session. There are differences of opinion, some contending that aside from the Chicago platform, there is no occasion for a party policy at this time. A Democratic House caucus held near the close of the last session of Congress adjourned to meet Dec. 10th. That meeting will be a general party conference at which some understanding may be reached.

JANUARY JURORS.

The List of Jurors Drawn for the January Term of Court.

The following is the list of jurors drawn for the January term of court commencing Monday, January 23rd, and continuing for two weeks:

GRAND JURORS—1ST WEEK.

Herman K. Miller, Bellefonte.
W. S. Shaffer, Miles.
Alfred D. Lucas, Curtin.
Frank P. Blair, Bellefonte.
Lewis Yocum, Walker.
H. E. Zimmerman, Benner.
R. D. Ardery, Huston.
David Haines, Bellefonte.
L. B. Frank, Miles.
H. C. Holter, Howard.
H. H. Montgomery, Bellefonte.
Fred Carson, Burnside.
Irwin Spangler, Liberty.
Clayton Brumgart, Miles.
Elmer Straub, Spring.
Isaiah Copeland, Philipsburg.
J. L. Pletcher, Howard.
Daniel Shook, Gregg.
John W. Getz, College.
James J. Fisher, Halfmoon.
Amos Harper, Philipsburg.
Frank Bowersox, Ferguson.
T. B. Buddinger, Snow Shoe.
John Anderson, Snow Shoe.

TRAVERSE JURORS—1ST WEEK.

N. N. Davis, Philipsburg.
John Dugan, Gregg.
Miles Mattern, Patton.
John Yarger, Haines.
S. M. Campbell, Millheim.
Elias Hancock, Boggs.
Martin Veiderfe, Burnside.
Merty Cunningham, Bellefonte.
Charles Bartges, Gregg.
D. W. Miller, Ferguson.
Theo. S. Christ, State College.
John Hall, Patton.
J. P. Turner, Huston.
I. Irwin Wagner, Liberty.
James T. Stewart, Harris.
Harris Poorman, Boggs.
Wm. P. McClellen, Gregg.
Irvin G. Alexander, Unionville.
James Smoyer, Boggs.
John D. Brown, Snow Shoe.
J. G. Dauberman, Centre Hall.
Corliss Faulkner, Philipsburg.
Sim Batcheler, Rush.
Ezekial Confer, Boggs.
Wm. B. Lucas, Boggs.
Michael Bower, Haines.
John Rover, Walker.
Daniel Glossner, Liberty.
Henry Rice, Rush.
David James, Rush.
J. O. Hartsock, Philipsburg.
Park Bullock, Snow Shoe.
S. M. McMurtrie, Spring.
Joseph Hoy, State College.
George Bower, Penn.
George Martz, College.
J. P. Sebring, Halfmoon.
R. B. Gentzel, Gregg.
Wm. C. Farner, Potter.
James K. Barnhart, Bellefonte.
D. L. Zerby, Millheim.
Lundy Lucas, Union.
Jacob Bottorf, College.
John Miller, Walker.
Joel Kling, Marion.
Peter Smith, Potter.
Charles Smith, Philipsburg.
J. Harris Hoy, Bellefonte.

TRAVERSE JURORS—2ND WEEK.

Geo. B. Uzzle, Snow Shoe.
J. W. Gobble, Gregg.
John H. Beezer, Benner.
Joseph Davidson, Union.
John Couley, Potter.
Dixon Hall, Howard.
Jesse Lukens, Philipsburg.
Wm. McWilliams, Ferguson.
J. M. Wieland, Harris.
Samuel Ripka, Harris.
Samuel Cross, Philipsburg.
Reuben Eckley, Philipsburg.
John R. Long, Rush.
George W. Heaton, Boggs.
Martin A. Dreibelbis, Ferguson.
Harry Rine, Bellefonte.
Jeremiah Rishell, Penn.
D. H. Ruhl, Gregg.
W. B. Rankin, Bellefonte.
Thomas Norris, Philipsburg.
D. W. Holt, Philipsburg.
John N. Reeser, Snow Shoe.
George B. Roan, College.
Jacob Meyer, Harris.
George Quick, Snow Shoe.
Philip N. Barnhart, Spring.
A. Walter, Millheim.
Conrad Immel, Penn.
C. J. McCallion, Howard.
Andrew Geiser, Miles.
W. A. Kerr, Potter.
Daniel Robb, Liberty.
T. M. Quick, Boggs.
Wm. Candy, State College.
Samuel Shoop, Centre Hall.
George Harpster, Snow Shoe.
Wm. L. Steele Bellefonte.
George Miller, Benner.
George W. Reese, Bellefonte.
Jacob B. Moore, Huston.

—A pair of slippers will make a most acceptable Christmas present. Mingle, Bellefonte, can supply your wants. He has a fine line in stock.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

A Loving Cup.

An empty cup?
Well, fill it up.
And fill it to the brim;
It may not hold
Broad lands nor gold,
Nor mansions cold and grim—
An honored name,
A soldier's fame,
A child's glad loving eyes,
A little while
A mother's smile.
How fast the blessings rise!
Kindred and friends
Make rich amends
For Fortune's fickle ways;
Increasing store,
Yet room for more—
Add health and length of days.
O generous cup
From which to sup
Life's evening-fire before!
Still from above
Pours in God's love—
See! now it runneth o'er!

Selected.

Read the Christmas ads.

D. H. Rote, esq., of Aaronsburg, is reported seriously ill.

Ten inches of snowfall is equivalent to an inch of rain.

Sleighing was still fair on Wednesday, making the third day.

Nathan Catherman, died at Mifflinburg, on 22 ult., aged 60 years.

In a few weeks the good old cry, "my Christmas gift," will be ripe.

To make your business known, advertise in the Reporter, everybody reads it.

The combined ages of the Reporter and Methusela, can be exceeded by few journals.

A 300 pound bear was killed in Gottschall's hollow by Elmer Embick, of Sugar valley.

Attorney Will Runkle, of Bellefonte, was in town the other day attending to legal business.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Dec. 11: Centre Hall, at 10 a. m.; Spring Mills, 2 p. m.; Tusseyville, 7 p. m.

D. C. Keller has supplied himself with some fine large stones from the new quarry opened in the gap.

The little ones are beginning to talk and dream of Santa Claus. Old Santy knows what to put into their sock.

Frank McMullen died suddenly at Bellefonte on afternoon, 1 inst. He was 58 years old and was a veteran of the late war.

The new Commercial telephone company, as soon as their line reaches our town early next spring, will establish an exchange here.

A fine and valuable mare, belonging to Frank Bowersox, died of lockjaw a short time ago; what caused the trouble is not known.

It was Bill Nye who said, never start a mischievous ball arolling agin a neighbor, as it may strike and open some of your own rotten eggs.

George Kiester, of Aaronsburg, is in the field as a candidate for sheriff. There is only a mile betwixt him and Millheim's conspicuous figure, Cyrus Brungart.

Monday and Tuesday the sleighbells did their first jingling this season, with bright sunshine, on Tuesday, threatening to turn the snow into slush before night.

Recent Mifflin county deaths: In Lewistown, Mrs. Catherine Ohls, age 79; Near McAlevys Fort, the widow of Finley Strunk, age 78; in Lewistown, the widow of John Shimp, age 78.

Harry Dahill, at a Hartford hotel, climbed out on the roof to catch a 32 pound turkey that had escaped and was roosting there. He took the bird by the legs. It started to fly and pulled him into the air and off the edge of the roof. Then he let go, and now he has a broken arm.

Professor Adolphe Cohn, of Columbia University, has made a special study of the history of the Dreyfus case from its very beginning. In the current Outlook he reviews this history from beginning to date very thoroughly and impartially. His article is accompanied by many portraits specially obtained for the purpose from Paris. ($3 a year. The Outlook Company, New York.)

Last Sunday was as disagreeable as any crank could wish it. Snowflakes kept a twirling, dancing, and waltzing all the blessed day, to the music of the storm. A sprinkling of rain thrown in kept a wet bottom under the snow. Monday was only two shades better. The snowfall, had it not been watered by rain, might have measured eight to 12 inches. From Monday afternoon to midnight the storm howled with increased fury. Fortunately we had no drifts to impede travel, so far.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Make It a Point

To Get the Best Every Time, When You Buy Medicine.

Health is too valuable to be trifled with. Do not experiment. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will have the best medicine money can buy — the medicine that cures when all others fail. You have every reason to expect it will do for you what it has done for others. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price $1.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic.

The Duck That Walked.

New Zealand is justly proud of a wonderful duck, whose exploits are told in a letter to the London Spectator by J. M. Ritchie, Esq., of Balvraid, Dunedin. This duck was of the Paradise variety. It lived at a sheep station twenty-one miles from Timaru, Canterbury, where its owner, a housekeeper, had clipped its wings so that it should not fly. When the housekeeper changed to a new place she took the duck with her in a basket by train to Timaru, by another train for ninety-five miles, and in a coach ten miles to her new home. Soon the duck which had been liberated from its basket, was missed and mourned for as lost. Some time after the housekeeper visited her old home, and was astonished to see the duck swimming on its familiar pond. That it had slowly and painfully waddled 120 miles was obvious. But how did it find the way through a rough and hilly country?

Hit It the First Time.

Mrs. Matchman—Look how earnestly Rose and Mr. Beach are bidding each other good night at the gate. I am sure there is something between them. Mr. Matchman—So am I; it's the gate.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

Daughters Should be Carefully Guided in Early Womanhood.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

The following letter from Miss MARIE F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa., shows what neglect will do, and tells how Mrs. Pinkham helped her:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity."

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

WELL DRILLING MACHINES of all kinds and sizes, for drilling wells for house, farm, City and Village Water Works, Factories, Ice Plants, Breweries, Irrigation, Coal and Mineral Prospecting, Oil and Gas, etc. Latest and Best. 30 years experience. WRITE US WHAT YOU WANT.

LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

Bluebeard.

Fatima was much moved when she beheld all those beheaded women in the forbidden chamber. "Oh! the nerve of that man Bluebeard!' she exclaimed; "to tell me his former wives had died of ptomaines in ice cream!" Naturally, when her husband came home and saw the blood upon the key his feelings were better imagined than described.—Puck.

It Can Be Made to Go.

"The melancholy days have come;" has rheumatism come with them? It can be made to go right off by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, which cures and leaves no trace behind.

Helplessness should not be encouraged. The best of all charity is that by which idle hands are given something to do.

Biliousness

"I have used your valuable CASCARETS and find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them, to every one. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family." EDW. A. MARX, Albany, N. Y.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 321

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Some cast-iron cannon balls were recently recovered from the sea near Brest. They had been under water for over a hundred years. They could be cut with a knife, a great part of the iron having disappeared. Exposed to the air, the interior became quite hot, of course losing the heat in a short time, after the oxygen of the air had ceased to act upon it.

A scientific writer says that night is the time which nature utilizes for the growth of plants and animals; children, too, grow more rapidly during the night. In the daytime the system is kept busy disposing of the waste consequent on activity, but while asleep the system is free to extend its operations beyond the mere replacing of worn-out particles, hence the rapid growth. This is why invalids need so much rest and sleep.

A very pretty line of experiments is carried out by floating bicycle balls in mercury and bringing a strong magnet near them. They arrange themselves symmetrically under the influence of the stresses, and assume very curious positions, varying with their number and the intensity of magnetism. It is a variation of an old experiment known as Meyer's needles, in which needles were floated in water by bits of cork, and were subjected to the influence of a magnet.

A strange instance of like curing like is found in a memoir recently presented to the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. J. Hauser, in which that gentleman urges the use of infusorial earth as a perfect means of filtering liquids and separating from them the most minute organisms of particles of matter. The earth is first of all calcined at a high temperature, after which it is powdered and mixed to a creamy consistence with water. The mixture is then left to throw down a deposit on any suitable support, such as asbestos cloth or glass wool, and is then ready to act as a filter.

Rising.

"How is your son Jack getting along, Mrs. Spriggins? Is he rising in the world?" "Rising? Why, he began last year as a chiropodist, and now he's a barber."—Harper's Bazar.

AN AFFAIR OF THE NATION

It has been said of Americans that they are "a nation of dyspeptics" and it is true that few are entirely free from disorders of the digestive tract, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Stomach and Bowel trouble, or Constipation.

The treatment of these diseases with cathartic medicines too often aggravates the trouble.

THE LOGICAL TREATMENT

is the use of a remedy that will build up the system, thereby enabling the various organs to act as Nature intended they should. Such a remedy is found in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Here is the proof.

In Detroit there are few soldiers more popular and efficient than Max R. Davies, first sergeant of Co. B. His home is at 416 Third Avenue. For four years he was a bookkeeper with the wholesale drug house of Farrand, Williams & Clark, and he says: "I have charged up many thousand orders for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but never knew their worth until I used them for the cure of chronic dyspepsia. For two years I suffered and doctored for that aggravating trouble but could only be helped temporarily.

"I think dyspepsia is one of the most stubborn of ailments, and there is scarcely a clerk or office man but what is more or less a victim. Some days I could eat anything, while at other times I would be starving. Those distressed pains would force me to quit work. I have tried many treatments and remedies but they would help only for a time. A friend induced me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and after taking a few doses I found much relief and after using several boxes I was cured. I know these pills will cure dyspepsia of its worst form and I am pleased to recommend them."—*Detroit (Mich.) Journal.*

The genuine package always bears the full name. At all druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50c per box, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

FARM AND GARDEN NEWS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Banking Celery—Feeding For Eggs—When to Cut Clover—Pasturage for the Flock—Grooming the Horse—Etc., Etc.

BANKING CELERY.

Do not bank your celery so high as to cover the chit. If this part of the plant is covered with dirt the whole plant soon decays and you will lose the money you spent for plants, your labor in growing them as well as the most delicious of garden products. Be careful about this and do not thoroughly bank until the plant is grown.

SAVING SEED CORN.

The best way to save seed corn is to go through the fields early in the season and select the large perfect ears which mature first. This, however, is seldom done and the next best plan is to pick out the best developed ears while husking. This is possibly best done at the crib when unloading. The ears intended for seed should be laid aside, then spread out in some upper room of the granary or barn so that they will dry thoroughly before freezing weather sets in. A room over the kitchen is the best, as the heat from the stove dries the ears out more quickly than in the barn or other outbuilding. The matter of seed this year is of very great importance as so few fields will produce first-class ears. Every effort should be made to obtain the very best.

FEEDING FOR EGGS.

Corn is a prime heating and fattening food, and in cold weather should be fed warm, not hot enough to burn the crops of the fowls, but warm enough to be comfortable. There is little advantage in feeding frosty corn. It requires a good deal of extra fowl heat to warm it, and it can be done more cheaply by the farmer than the fowl.

For a morning feed for laying fowls, a mash is an excellent thing. A good one is made of corn crushed, cobs and all, oat meal and bran and all wet up with milk, just enough to be crumbly but not sloppy. Wheat is a fine food for feeding hens, and in fact all grains come in for a share of feeding, the idea being to have a change. Hens are almost as fond of a change in diet as human beings are, and the hens certainly do enough better to make it pay. It costs no more to feed a variety than it does to keep on one thing all the time. Some one says that if a hen lays two eggs a week the first egg pays her board and the second one is profit.—Orange Judd, farmer.

WHEN TO CUT CLOVER.

The best time to cut clover for hay is at full bloom, when not more than one-fifth of the heads have commenced to turn brown, while the leaves are ripest and the stems are still green. The contents of digestible crude protein is greatest at this period. After flowering the percentages of crude ash, fat, and crude protein decrease and that of crude fiber and nitrogen-free extract increases until the seed is ripe and the plant reaches full maturity. The yield is also heaviest at the period of full bloom because of the loss of the lower leaves as the stems ripen. The nutritive ratio of freshly cut clover at time of full bloom is about 1 to 5.3, while that of the hay ranges between 1 to 4.3 and 1 to 5.9. The average composition of clover hay according to a compilation from all available American analysis, is, in 100 pounds, 15.3 pounds water, 6.2 pounds ash, 12.3 pounds crude protein, 24.8 pounds fiber, 3.3 pounds fat, 38.1 pounds nitrogen-free extract. Of the crude protein, 6.58 pounds are digestible. At the Massachusetts Experiment Station a ton of clover hay contained 46.8 pounds of nitrogen, 9.7 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 49.3 pounds of potash, the manurial value of which was $10.64, estimated at the same prices as were paid for these substances when purchased in commercial fertilizers.

PASTURAGE FOR THE FLOCK.

If any one doubts that fowls need or relish some vegetables in their diet let him turn a flock from confinement in bare quarters onto a plot of grass; even though there may be corn in abundance in plain view, they will tumble over that and each other in their haste and eagerness to get a nip of the grass. Where an abundance of range can be had, the cheapest, best way to furnish green stuff is to let the fowls help themselves to what grass they wish. It is claimed that ten geese require as much pasture as a cow, and two hundred hens will consume or destroy the grass on an acre of ground. At any rate, it is a fact that where poultry is kept in large numbers green stuff must be furnished them, or the buildings will be so far apart as to add so much to the labor of caring for them that the profits will be reduced, or else the poultry will not do their best.

GROOMING THE HORSE.

As to grooming, a horse should be well groomed at least twice daily, not merely the dirt and sweat brushed off the surface, but the whole surface of the hair thoroughly agitated with a brush or dull curry-comb right into the skin. The collar and all harness should fit well and be kept thoroughly clean, the stable well ventilated and kept clean, and of course the food and water should be of the best quality. The feet well cared for; if shod, the horse's shoes should be removed at least every five weeks, and if not shod the feet should be kept in as natural shape as possible by the use of the rasp and knife. If the weather be dry his feet should be soaked in water two or three hours daily, else they will become very dry and hard and liable to disease. Horses that are turned out to pasture at night will not require the soaking. For horses kept in the stable regular exercise is necessary, and when an idle time comes unless they get exercise the grain allowance should be materially reduced or else disease is very likely to follow.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

DIGGING AND STORING SWEET POTATOES.

As soon as the frost has killed the vines, cut them off near the surface of the ground. If the fall is moderately dry, do not disturb the roots until they are well ripened, for they will keep better in the ground than when stored in bulk. If the potatoes are grown in ridges, plow the soil away from one side, taking care not to bruise or cut the tubers. With a potato fork the digging can then be easily completed by inserting behind the sweet potato hill and gently prying it out of the ground. If grown in hills, as is often the case where only a few are wanted, probably the best plan is to dig with a potato fork. Insert the fork so that it will pass under the bunch of potatoes, then by pressing down on the handle, the tubers will come out of the ground without a bruise or a scratch and will be in the best possible condition for further handling.

Sweet potatoes are much more difficult to keep than Irish. Allow them to dry off thoroughly in the sun before making any attempt to store them, then choose a dry, well-ventilated room or cellar where the temperature can be kept between fifty and fifty-five degrees Fahrenheit. A cellar which will keep Irish potatoes perfectly may easily be too damp and cold for sweets. On the ordinary farm, where only enough for home use are kept, the safest plan is to place them in boxes or barrels, using dry sand or wheat chaff perfectly free from moisture as packing. Use this freely so that each separate potato will be completely surrounded by packing material and kept from contact with others. Wrapping in several thicknesses of old newspapers is also a good way to pack. If this work is carefully done and the barrels or boxes put in a dry place, such as a room through which a chimney or stovepipe passes, sweet potatoes can be kept until spring. Even then it is advisable to look them over every month and remove any which may have begun to decay.

Where sweet potatoes are grown on a large scale and are held for late markets, the only way to preserve them is to provide a dry, well ventilated storage room which can be kept dry and at the proper temperature. This will not be expensive in the south, where the potatoes are most easily raised, and where they should be kept until wanted in the northern markets. Always handle sweet potatoes by hand and be very careful with them. A potato scoop should never be used, for no matter how skillfully it is handled, bruising will occur.—American Agriculturist.

FEEDING VALUE OF STRAW.

Good straw ranks higher in feeding value than most farmers are inclined to admit. They seldom feed much of it, because they usually have plenty of hay, and only feed straw sometimes out of necessity.

An occasional feed of straw furnishes a variety, will be eaten with relish and do farm animals as much good as if the feed had been hay. Animals that are fed carbonaceous feed, especially if concentrated, will eat straw readily and be much benefited by it. I have seen fattening sheep that had been fed large quantities of corn, eat the straw placed under them for bedding twice a week in preference to good clover hay in their mangers. Comparatively idle horses can be kept on straw largely without any increase in their grain rations and be in good condition the following spring. Good, bright straw is better feed for a horse than damaged, musty hay of any kind.

Where straw is made a regular part of the ration I prefer putting it under the mangers and allowing them to select such as they prefer, using the remainder for bedding. They prefer the chaff to anything else. Some farmers have the chaff separated from the straw when threshing and store it in the barn, using it for feed during the winter, while the straw is stacked outside. It is well to remember that straw fed in a good, warm stable will produce nearly or quite as good results as hay fed in the yard, where a good part is wasted. Considerable more feed is required to support an animal out of doors in winter than in a warm stable.

Propagating Forests in Europe.

France during the last twenty years has spent $40,000,000 toward the reforesting of her dunes and denuded mountain slopes. Prussia has spent $5,000,000 in the same period, and now owns 6,000,000 acres of forest. In Saxony, with an expenditure of $2.20 an acre, the government forests yield a net profit of $4.20 per acre. In Austria thirty-six years ago the government commenced the reforesting of the Karst region, on the Adriatic, whose vast oakwoods had been laid waste by fire and the plunderings of the Venitian shipwrights. Millions of young trees to-day cover the ground.—Chicago Times-Herald.

TRAVEL IN PORTO RICO.

PRIMITIVE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES IN THE QUAINT LITTLE ISLE.

The Bulk of the Carrying Trade is Performed by Oxen and Natives—Men Used as Pack Animals.

Although Porto Rico is the proud possessor of three distinct lines of railway, one partially encircling the island, one running from Ponce to San Juan and the third penetrating the interior of the northeastern part of the island, still the bulk of the carrying trade is performed as in the days of Spain's past greatness, by oxen and natives.

It is true that some of the larger sugar plantations possess sugar cars on which to haul the ripe cut cane, but the greater portion of the work is done in the old primitive style, and the Spaniards content to let well enough alone is satisfied to wait for manana (to-morrow) before they make any improvements. As a result a strangely incongruous, yet highly picturesque, panorama of moving vehicles is sure to be the first thing that attracts and draws the attention of a visitor to the far famed pearl of the Antilles. Side by side one sees the ancient modes of transportation in vogue three centuries ago competing with the more modern methods. First, in order to appreciate the comparison, it is necessary to know what manner of beasts of burden are used. It is a question which are the most numerous, the small compactly built little ponies or bronchos, scarcely fifty inches in height, with their huge paniers or baskets almost if not completely hiding them from view, or the slow, cumbrous, heavily moving ox teams, whose name is legion—the latter popularly termed the "hurry-up teams" being sure to reach their destination the next week, if not the next day. Besides these a donkey here and there completely lost to view, with his rider astride of him and his wicker baskets bobbing to and fro, a goat team or two, and last, but not least, the barouches or carriages drawn by diminutive horses two or four to a team, complete the usual assortment of conveyances. These latter have the monopoly of carrying passengers from town to town by means of relays, and deliver the mail in different parts of the island. Since the arrival of the Americans large horses have been introduced upon the scene, as well as the huge army mules, as big as three of the native horses.

It may seem from the above descriptions that Porto Rico is not blessed with very rapid traveling facilities and yet such is the speed of the wiry little animals used in the coach line of carriages between San Juan and Ponce that the distance of some seventy-five miles is covered in anywhere from twelve to eighteen hours over a more or less mountainous road. Then again, when these small horses are used for riding they can tire out the larger American horses and, besides this, cover a great deal more territory in a day's travel.

The railroads are small and would not compare favorably with our old narrow gauge railroads that have virtually passed out of existence in this country for the past two decades. That does not bother the natives. The railroad is a new institution with them and if the size of the engine and cars do not compensate one the two armed guardia civil in each car impress them thoroughly with a sense of the importance of the railroad.

In vivid contrast to these methods are the more primitive styles. In this country, as in no other on the American continent, men are used as pack animals for conveying goods a short distance, and to see a crowd of natives laboring in this sort of work with their overseers in charge reminds one of the task masters of ancient Egypt more than anything else. In addition to this the old-fashioned ox carts used in the country districts, not only for the transportation of goods but also the natives, drawn by oxen, remind the onlooker of the old death carts used in the dread days of the French Revolution to take the hated royalists and finally the King and Queen to the guillotine and their last resting place, the carts resembling these old open wooden cages more than anything else.

It is almost a pity that the days of the old regime in Porto Rico are already numbered, for in a short time, with the injection of a little American push and energy all the above scenes will be a memory of the past. Already plans are being executed for the construction of electric lines, and with the completion of the unfinished railway lines all will be changed. The land of ayes (yesterday) will become the country of to-day, and the quaint, picturesque scenes of Porto Rico as it is and was, with the exception of the solid and substantial Spanish residences, will be an evanescent day dream.

May the introduction of the modern innovations allow the spirits of the departed dons to "requiescat in pace."

The Mine Mule to Go.

Ever since the first coal hole was sunk the mule has been the favorite, though at times expensive, means of locomotion in moving coal. He turned the gin at the top of the slope; he pulled the cars of dirt and rock out onto the dump and he felt his way along the narrow gangway at the head of a string of cars. And outside of his daily ration of oats and hay his only recreation was an occasional roll in the dust of the barnyard. But there is to be a change. In fact, it has already been inaugurated. The miner and the mine boy will still delve for a livelihood in the dark caverns of the earth, but the mine mule will breathe the free air of heaven and feed on the green pastures of the picturesque hillside.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company is preparing to introduce the air-compressing locomotive to haul the cars underground at Shenandoah City colliery. It was about a year ago that the company first began to make preparations for this change. Alaska colliery, near Mount Caramel, was selected as the place for making the experiment. The necessary changes were made and the machinery procured. The air compressor engine has been working there for some months and has been a great success.

The new method of haulage is used in only part of this mine. The distance is one mile and the new engine draws twenty-five cars each trip. And seventeen mules have been thrown out of employment. It is not only that the company expects to save in the cost of mules and their maintenance, but the cost of feed, the smithwork and other expenses are also saved, while at the same time the cars are moved with greater speed, adding in that way to the capacity of the colliery.

The Reading Company having successfully introduced compressed air as a motive power, it is safe to assume that it will not be many years before all companies and individual operators will do the same. Even the mine locomotive will be relegated to the scrap pile and air compressors used both in the gangway underground and outside on the dump.

Lung Gymnastics.

Direct gymnastics for the lungs, to increase their capacity and elasticity, are almost a safeguard against consumption, if taken in time.

Dr. Otis, in the Therapeutic Gazette, advises people with weak lungs to stand erect in a well ventilated room, place the hands on the hips and take long, deep, slow breaths, varying the rythm, and at times taking short, jerky breaths for variety. The breath should be drawn only through the nose.

Better yet, combine the breathing exercises with the setting up drill or other arm exercises. Dr. Otis gives these exercises, to which others might be added:

1. Slowly raise the arms from the sides until they meet above the head, breathing deeply. Breathe out while slowly lowering.

2. Raise the arms in front; carry them as far back as possible; then down. Breathe as before.

3. Slowly rise upon the toes, breathing deeply.

4. Extend the arms in front; carry one leg back as far as possible.

5. Lie on the back; raise the arms backward and over the head, while breathing deeply.

People with plenty of lung capacity can stand even bad air without suffering. It is well known that women, whose lung capacity is interfered with by corsets, are much more apt to faint in close, ill ventilated rooms than men.

Remarkable Swimming Feat.

A remarkable feat of swimming was accomplished when James Finney, champion swimmer of the world, swam from the North Pier, Blackpool, to the St. Anne's Pier, a distance of five miles. In pursuance of the terms of a wager of $1,000, Finney dived from the North Pier shortly before a quarter to two in the presence of a large body of spectators.

The sea was by no means smooth, and the tide being at ebb rendered the task a somewhat difficult one. The match was a question rather of endurance than the establishment of a speed record. Finney started at a pace, but after the first fifty yards settled into a steady stroke. He was headed by a small boat carrying a white flag, and he kept a yard or two behind all the way, passing the Central Pier about three o'clock and the Victoria Pier fifty minutes later. At half-past five he arrived at St. Anne's, but could not reach the pier, the tide being out.

As the conditions of the wager required that he should approach the pier by water, a tedious wait of two hours followed, during which Finney swam about, and by frequent changes of position succeeded in keeping afloat until the tide came in, when he swam to the pier and went ashore at five minutes to eight, having spent five hours eleven minutes in the water.—

Political Uses of Tin.

"An ordinary political campaign," said a novelty manufacturer, "is not an unmitigated evil to all branches of trade. Among those that profit by it are the tin can manufacturers. Most of the campaign buttons are made of tin; and when a big political struggle is expected the makers send out agents through the tin factories of the South to buy up all the waste tin and useless cans they can find to make their buttons with. Most of the campaign buttons are made in Newark, and the amount paid by the makers to the can factories, particularly those of Baltimore, is considerable, even though the tin is waste, if anything can be called waste nowadays. Nor is the tin waste useless, even when no political excitement is on. I know a man who visits Baltimore at regular intervals and buys all the scrap tin he can find and sells it to the button makers. It is used for the backing of ordinary buttons. Any day, in parts of Brooklyn, you can see wagons loaded with scrap tin and old cans. The greater part of this goes to the places where buttons, toys and gewgaws of various kinds are made."—Philadelphia Record.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "God's Second Gift"—The World is Too Much With Us—The Better Life and the Advantages of Religion—The Story of Caleb and Othniel.

TEXT: "Thou hast given me a south land; give me also springs of water. And he gave her the upper springs and the nether springs."—Joshua xv., 19.

The city of Debir was the Boston of antiquity—a great place for brain and books. Caleb wanted it, and he offered his daughter Achsah as a prize to any one who would capture that city. It was a strange thing for Caleb to do, and yet the man who could take the city would have, at any rate, two elements of manhood—bravery and patriotism. Besides, I do not think that Caleb was as foolish in offering his daughter to the conqueror of Debir as thousands in this day who seek alliances for their children with those who have large means without any reference to moral or mental acquirements. Of two evil I would rather measure happiness by the length of the sword than by the length of the pocket-book. In one case there is sure to be one good element of character; in the other there may be none at all. With Caleb's daughter as a prize to fight for, General Othniel rode into the battle. The gates of Debir were thundered into the dust, and the city of books lay at the feet of the conquerors. The work done, Othniel comes back to claim his bride. Having conquered the city, it is no great job for him to conquer the girl's heart, for however faint-hearted a woman herself may be she always loves courage in a man. I never saw an exception to that.

The wedding festivity having gone by, Othniel and Achsah are about to go to their own home. However loudly the cymbals may clash and the laughter ring, parents are always sad when a fondly cherished daughter goes off to stay, and Achsah, the daughter of Caleb, knows that now is the time to ask almost anything she wants of her father. It seems that Caleb, the good old man, had given as a wedding present a piece of land that was mountainous, and, sloping southward toward the deserts of Arabia, swept with some very hot winds. It was called "a south land." But Achsah wants an addition of property; she want a piece of land that is well watered and fertile. Now it is no wonder that Caleb, standing amid the bridal party, his eyes so full of tears because she was going away that that he could hardly see her at all, gives her more than she asks. She said to him: "Thou hast given me a south land; give me also springs of water. And he gave her the upper springs and the nether springs."

The fact is that as Caleb, the father, gave Achsah, the daughter, a south land, so God gives to us His world. I am very thankful He has given it to us. But I am like Achsah in the fact that I am not satisfied with the portion. Trees and flowers and grass and blue skies are very well in their places, but he who has nothing but this world for a portion has no portion at all. It is a mountainous land, sloping off toward the desert of sorrow, swept by fiery siroccos; it is "a south land," a poor portion for any man that tries to put his trust in it. What has been your experience? What has been the experience of every man, of every woman, that has tried this world for a portion? Queen Elizabeth, amid the surroundings of pomp, is unhappy because the painter sketches too minutely the wrinkles on her face, and she indignantly cries out, "You must strike off my likeness without any shadows!" Hogarth, at the very height of his artistic triumph, is stung almost to death with chagrin because the painting he had dedicated to the king does not seem to be acceptable, for George II. cries ont: "Who is this Hogarth? Take his trumpery out of my presence."

Brinsley Sheridan thrilled the earth with his eloquence, but had for his last words, "I am absolutely undone." Walter Scott, fumbling around the inkstand, trying to write, says to his daughter: "Oh, take me back to my room! There is no rest for Sir Walter but in the grave!" Stephen Girard, the wealthiest man in his day, or at any rate only second in wealth, says: "I live the life of a galley slave. When I arise in the morning, my one effort is to work so hard that I can sleep when it gets to be night." Charles Lamb, applauded of all the world, in the very midst of his literary triumph says: "Do you remember, Bridget, when we used to laugh from the sbilling gallery at the play? There are now no good plays to laugh at from the boxes." But why go so far as that? I need to go no farther than your street to find an illustration of what I am saying.

Pick me out ten successful worldlings—and you know what I mean by thoroughly successful worldlings—pick me out ten successful worldlings and you cannot find more than one that looks happy. Care drags him to business; care drags him back. Take your stand at 2 o'clock at the corner of the streets and see the agonized physiognomies. Your high officials, your bankers, your insurance men, your importers, your wholesalers and your retailers as a class—as a class, are they happy? No. Care dogs their steps, and making no appeal to God for help or comfort many of them are tossed every whither. How has it been with you, my hearer? Are you more contented in the house of fourteen rooms than you were in the two rooms you had in a house when you started? Have you not had more care and worriment since you won that $50,000 than you did before? Some of the poorest men I have ever known have been those of great fortune. A man of small means may be put in great business straits, but the ghastliest of all embarrassments is that of the man who has large estates. The men who commit suicide because of monetary losses are those who cannot bear the burden any more because they have only $50,000 left.

On Bowling Green, New York, there is a house where Talleyrand used to go. He was a favored man. All the world knew him, and he had wealth almost unlimited. Yet at the close of his life he says: "Behold, eighty-three years have passed without any practical result, save fatigue of body and fatigue of mind, great discouragement for the future and great disgust for the past." Oh, my friends, this is a "south land," and it slopes off toward deserts of sorrows, and the prayer which Achsah made to her father Caleb we make this day to our Father God: "Thou hast given me a south land; give me also springs of water. And he gave her the upper springs and the nether springs."

Blessed be God, we have more advantages given us than we can really appreciate! We have spiritual blessings offered us in this world which I shall call the nether springs and glories in the world to come which I shall call the upper springs.

Where shall I find words enough threaded with light to set forth the pleasure of religion. David, unable to describe it in words, played it on a harp. Mrs. Hemans, not finding enough power in prose, sings that praise in a canto. Christopher Wren, unable to describe it in language, sprung it into the arches of St. Paul's. John Bunyan, unable to present it in ordinary phraseology, takes all the fascination of allegory. Handel, with ordinary music unable to reach the height of the theme, rouses it up to an oratorio. Oh, there is no life on earth so happy as a really Christian life! I do not mean a sham Christian life, but a real Christian life. Where there is a thorn there is a whole garland of roses. Where there is one groan there are three doxologies. Where there is one day of cloud there is a whole season of sunshine. Take the humblest Christian man that you know—angels of God canopy him with their white wings; the lightnings of heaven are his armed allies; the Lord is his Shepherd, picking out for him green pastures by still waters. If he walk forth, heaven is his bodyguard. If he lie down to sleep, ladders of light, angel blossoming, are let into his dreams. If he be thirsty, the potentates of heaven are his cupbearers. If he sit down to food, his plain table blooms into the King's banquet. Men say: "Look at that odd fellow with the wornout coat." The angels of God cry "Lift up your heads, ye everlasting gates, and let him come in!" Fastidious people cry, "Get off my front steps!" The doorkeepers of heaven cry, "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom!" When he comes to die, though he may be carried out in a pine box to that potter's field, to that potter's field the chariots of Christ will come down, and the cavalcade will crowd all the boulevards of heaven.

I bless Christ for the present satisfaction of religion. It makes a man all right with reference to the past; it makes a man all right with reference to the future. Oh, these nether springs of comfort! They are perennial. The foundation of God standeth sure having this seal, "The Lord knoweth them that are His," "The mountains shall depart and the hills be removed, but My kindness shall not depart from thee, neither shall the covenant of My peace be removed, saith the Lord, who hath mercy upon thee." Oh, cluster of diamonds set in burnished gold! Oh, nether springs of comfort bursting through all the valleys of trial and tribulation! When you see, you of the world, what satisfaction there is on earth in religion, do you not thirst after it as the daughter of Caleb thirsted after the water springs? It is no stagnant pond, scummed over with malaria, but springs of water leaping from the Rock of Ages! Take up one cup of that spring water and across the top of the chalice will float the delicate shadows of the heavenly wall, the yellow of jasper; the green of emerald, the blue of sardonyx, the fire of jacinth.

I wish I could make you understand the joy religion is to some of us. It makes a man happy while he lives and glad when he dies. With two feet upon a chair and bursting with dropsies, I heard an old man in the poorhouse cry out, "Bless the Lord, oh, my soul!" I looked around and said, "What has this man got to thank God for?" It makes the lame man leap as a hart, and the dumb sing. They say that the old Puritan religion is a juiceless and joyless religion, but I remember reading of Dr. Goodwin, the celebrated Puritan, who in his last moment said: "Is this dying? Why, my bow abides in strength! I am swallowed up in God!" "Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." Oh, you who have been trying to satisfy yourselves with the "south land" of this world, do you not feel that you would, this morning, like to have access to the nether springs of spiritual comfort? Would you not like to have Jesus Christ bend over your cradle and bless your table and heal your wounds and strew flowers of consolation all up and down the graves of your dead?

'Tis religion that can give
Sweetest pleasures while we live.
'Tis religion can supply
'Sweetest comfort when we die.

But I have something better to tell you, suggested by this text. It seems that old Father Caleb on the wedding day of his daughter wanted to make her just as happy as possible. Though Othniel was taking her away and his heart was almost broken because she was going, yet he gives her a "south land:" not only that, but the nether springs; not only that, but the upper springs. O God, my Father, I thank Thee that Thou hast given me a "south land" in this world and the nether springs of spiritual comfort in this world; but, more than all, I thank Thee for the upper springs in heaven!

It is very fortunate that we cannot see heaven until we get into it. O Christian man, if you could see what a place it is we would never get you back again to the office, or store, or shop and the duties you ought to perform would go neglected! I am glad I shall not see that world until I enter it. Suppose we were allowed to go on an excursion into that good land with the idea of returning. When we got there and heard the song and looked at their raptured faces and mingled in the supernal society, we would cry out; "Let us stay! We are coming here anyhow. Why take the trouble of going back again to that old world? We are here now. Let us stay!" And it would take angelic violence to put us out of that world if once we got there, but as people who cannot afford to pay for an entertainment sometimes come around it and look through the door ajar, or through the openings in the fence, so we come and look through the crevices into that good land which God has provided for us. We can just catch a glimpse of it. We come near enough to hear the rumbling of the eternal orchestra, though not near enough to know who blows the cornet or who fingers the harp. My soul spreads out both wings and claps them in triumph at the thought of those upper springs. One of them breaks from beneath the throne. Another breaks forth from beneath the altar of the temple. Another at the door of "the house of many mansions." Upper springs of gladness! Upper springs of light! Upper springs of love! It is no fancy of mine. "The Lamb which is in the midst of the throna shall lead them to living fountains of water."

O Saviour divine, roll in upon our souls one of those anticipated raptures! Pour around the roots of the parched tongue one drop of that liquid life! Toss before our vision those fountains of God, rainbowed with eternal victory! Hear it! They are never sick there; not so much as a headache or twinge rheumatic or thrust neuralgic. The inhabitant never says, "I am sick." They are never tired there. Flight to farthest world is only the play of a holiday. They never sin there. It is as easy for them to be holy as it is for us to sin. They never die there. You might go through all the outskirts of this great city and find not one place where the ground was broken for a grave. The eyesight of the redeemed is never blurred with tears. There is health in every cheek. There is spring in every foot. There is majesty on every brow. There is joy in every heart. There is hosanna on every lip. How they must pity us as they look over and look down and see us and say: "Poor things away down in that world!" And when some Christian is buried into a fatal accident, they cry: "Good!" He is coming!" And when we stand around the couch of some loved one whose strength is going away and we shake our heads forebodingly they cry: "I'm glad he is worse. He has been down there long enough. There, he is dead! Come home! Come home!" Oh, if we could only get our ideas about that future world untwisted, our thought of transfer from here to there would be as pleasant to us as it was to a little child that was dying. She said: "Papa, when will I go home?" And he said: "To-day, Florence." "To-day? So soon? I am so glad!"

I wish I could stimulate you with these thoughts, O Christian man, to the highest possible exhilaration! The day of your deliverance is coming—is coming, rolling on with the shining wheels of the day, and the jet wheels of the night. Every thump of the heart is only a hammer stroke striking off another chain of clay. Better scour the deck and coil the rope, for harbor is only six miles away. Jesus will come down the Narrows to meet you. "Now is your salvation nearer than when you believed."

Man of the world, will you not to-day make a choice between these two portions, between the "south land" of this world, which slopes to the desert, and this glorious land which thy Father offers thee, running with eternal watercourses? Why let your tongue be consumed of thirst when there are the nether springs and the upper springs—comfort here and glory hereafter?

Utility of Diamond Circular Saw.

The use of the diamond circular saw for cutting stone is facilitating the erection of the Paris Exposition buildings. The diamonds which form the cutting teeth of the saw are worth about $3 a karat, and are fixed in a steel disc over six feet in diameter.

RAILROADING IN CHINA.

Its Difficulties and Humors Apropos of Recent Riots.

Mr. Cox, who was recently assaulted near Peking, China, has had many similar experiences during the dozen years he has been railroad building in the Chihli Province, and has only extricated himself by dint of tact, pluck, and good humor. He has practically for years carried his life in his hand.

In 1890, for instance, during floods, a mob, led by the soldiery of Lutai, a military camp near Tien-Tsin, cut the railway embankment and destroyed seven miles of line, their officers encouraging them, and the enlightened Viceroy Li Hung Chang, in his Yamen a few miles off, "layin' low and sayin' nuffin." The cause alleged was that the embankment prevented the flood water from running off, which, as there were frequent outlets, was utter nonsense. Previous to that, attempts had been made to wreck trains, and the lives of the foreign employes were constantly threatened.

The life, too, of the foreign guard on a train is not always a happy one. Mandarins' servants without tickets take possession of a first-class carriage; eat, drink, sleep, and perform other functions in it. Perhaps they light a pan of charcoal to warm themselves if the weather is cold. Charcoal has certain asphyxiating effects; the other passengers complain, and the servants have to be ejected. Too much violence might lead to a general attack on foreigners and another Tien-Tsin massacre; while too little would not be effective. The unhappy guard has to follow the "happy" mean between a good hard push and a mild knock-down blow.

There have, of course, been many ludicrous as well as dangerous incidents on the North China Line. When it was first opened Chinese would come to the booking office and try to bargain for tickets. When told the fare they would offer half and gradually raise their bid, much disgusted that they should not, in a business spirit, be met half way.

One day a country gentleman on his first ride in a train seeing his house midway between two stations flying past deliberately opened the door and stepped out into space. At the pace the train was going a European would certainly have been killed, but the supple Celestial, after a prolonged series of somersaults, was seen to pick himself and bundle up, dust his clothes, and set off home across the fields—much pleased with his short cut and the convenience of the "fire-wheel carriage."

An unfortunate railway coolie, equally ignorant of the laws of mechanics, did not get off so well. Seeing two trucks coming at a snail's pace down a siding he placed his foot on the rail to stop them. To his astonishment it was cut off, and he learned, like Stephenson's cow, that momentum is made up of mass as well as velocity.

But in spite of everything, railways are bound to prosper in a country where traveling is otherwise so slow and so difficult, carts and ponies in the north and boats in the south never doing more than thirty to forty miles between dawn and dark.

The Klondike of the South.

Tierra del Fuego has been called the Klondike of South America. So far, however, there is no justification of the term. There is plenty of gold, but up to now no large quantities have been discovered and that found is difficult to mine. The gold is all placer gold. Some of it is in the shape of nuggets as large as marrowfat peas, but the greater part of it is in leaflets or scales. The most of the mines are in the southern part of Tierra del Fuego proper and the islands adjacent. The gold is found on the shore, the clay containing it running down under the water and being exposed only at low tide. The gold is covered with shingle and sand, which must be removed before bed rock is reached. At the Slogget Bay diggings, for instance, there is six feet of sand and gravel above the bed rock. This has to be shoveled off, and when the tide comes in the gold-bearing clay is again covered. Almost similar conditions exist at the washings on the island of Navarino and elsewhere. From what I can learn here there are only a few places where gold has been found in any quantity, and these are nothing in comparison of the great gold deposits of our western states. There are two or three companies which work sluice boxes with machinery, pumping the water from the sea and gathering the gold dust with machinery on copper plates. The most of the mining, however, is spasmodic and uncertain. The territory is extremely difficult to reach and the prospecting is coupled with such hardships and expenses in the way of getting supplies that I would advise the American miner to stay at home.

Burglar Catching Kodak.

W. E. Travers, an Oakland (Cal.) photographer, is determined to take a flash-light picture of the next burglar that breaks into his house. During the past year his store has been robbed repeatedly of cash and valuables. Mr. Travers has placed a camera directly in front of the door on the opposite side of the room. Upon entering, the intruder will walk against an invisible wire which opens the camera and at the same time electrically explodes an incandescent globe filled with flash-light powder. After the explosion, the burglar may do one of two things; run for deer life, or drop dead from fright. In the latter event Mr. Travers will get out of bed, view the remains and ring for the Morgue wagon.

Christmas Gifts for Sensible People.

This Solid Oak or Walnut Commode measures, when closed, 18x18x18 in. It comes complete with China Pan. The entire Commode is strongly constructed and well finished. Retail price $4.00. Orders filled promptly.

PRICE, $1.67.

This Commode is but one of thousands of bargains to be found in our 160-page catalogue of Christmas suggestions. Our collection of sensible presents include Fancy Furniture, Silverware, Clocks, Pictures and Lamps, but these are but five of the 32 lines we manufacture. We are careful, reliable and prompt in filling Holiday orders. Our 50 years' of valuable experience is at your disposal. Perhaps you thought of giving a Carpet, some Rugs, Lace Curtains or Portieres for a present. We publish a lithographed catalogue which shows the actual patterns of these goods in hand-painted colors, and we also pay freight on Carpets, Rugs and Curtains. Sew Carpets and furnish lining FREE.

$2.95 buys this Desk made of Quartered Oak or finished in polished Mahogany. 53 in. high, 29 in. w 4-9 in. French beveled mirror and good interior of pigeon holes and drawer. Retails at $10.00.

Price, $3.95.

Would you like to save 60 per cent on your Holiday purchases? Our catalogue will tell you. Address this way.

JULIUS HINES & SON,
Dept 314 BALTIMORE, MD.

CLEVER MATCH MAKING.

Both of the American Girls Got Eligible Husbands.

"An exceedingly clever bit of match-making has just been executed by an American lady whose eldest daughter left New York with some friends on a European tour, and who, after doing the continent, returned to our gay capital for several months of rest and pleasuring," writes a resident of Paris to the New York Commercial Advertiser. "Attractive and clever, she had many suitors. She adroitly reduced the number to two. Then she wrote home to her mother, explaining the exact situation of affairs, adding that they were both so handsome, agreeable, well-conducted and rich that she could not decide between them, and closed with the question: 'What shall I do?' Ten days later she received a telegram from her mother: 'I sail tomorrow; hold both until I come.' The next transatlantic steamer brought the mother with her second daughter, just turned 18. On her arrival she at once took the helm of affairs, and she attended the wedding of her two daughters at the American chapel on the same morning."

Cost of Launching a Warship.

The total cost of the launch of a modern battleship often amounts to over $10,000. About five tons of tallow and over a ton of oil and soft soap are used in greasing the ways—that is, the slip down which the cradle in which the vessel is placed, glides into the sea.

Catch Cold Easily?

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Would you feel relieved if you could raise something? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you raise more mucus in the morning?

Then you should always keep on hand a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

If you have a weak throat you cannot be too careful. You cannot begin treatment too early. Each cold makes you more liable to another, and the last one is always harder to cure than the one before it.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster protects the lungs from colds.

Help at Hand.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER,
Lowell, Mass.

FREE We give every girl or woman one rolled gold filled solitaire Puritan rose diamond ring, solid gold pattern, for selling 10 packages GARFIELD PURE PEPSIN GUM among friends at 5 cents a package. Send name; we mail gum. When sold send money; we will mail ring; few can tell it from genuine diamond. Unsold gum taken back. GARFIELD GUM CO., Dept. 21, Meadville, Pa.

4 N U 49

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

If you lie to help a man out of a scrape he will always remember you as an accommodating liar.

If it weren't for politics Satan would lose his grip on some men.

An orange tree will bear fruit until it is 150 years old.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The Princess Therese of Bavaria is a scientific writer of considerable merit.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Richard Jones, aged 87, is a justice of the peace at Ebensburg, Pa.

Just the Time.

This is just the time of the year we feel the muscles all sore and stiff, and then is just the time to use St. Jacobs Oil to relax them and to cure at once.

A good memory is one that does not hold too many things.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

You cannot get order out of chaos as long as there is disorder in it.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

"All that glitters is not gold." For instance—glittering generalities.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Some of the European Powers are models of weakness.

While You Sleep.

Do not have too much air blowing through your room at night, or neuralgia may creep upon you while you sleep. But if it comes, use St. Jacobs Oil; it warms, soothes and cures promptly.

Flattery is one of the telling forces in keeping the world peaceful and happy.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Thomas Tinsley, the New York millionaire, is still in jail in Houston, Tex., and has been for the past two years, for contempt of court in refusing to produce certain books.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Lord Kitchener is engaged to be married to Miss Marie Evelyn Moreton, whose father was a private secretary to the Marcus of Lorne during his stay in Canada.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

The corruption of some of the "decaying nations" smells to heaven.

After six years' suffering I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMSON, 2914 Ohio Ave., Alleghany, Pa., March 18, 1895.

Some people know all they care to know.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

A great mug is sometimes empty.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED—QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
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Potash.

ENOUGH of it must be contained in fertilizers, otherwise failure will surely result. See that it is there.

Our books tell all about fertilizers. They are sent *free* to all farmers applying for them.

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"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

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Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

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Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS. by

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ESTABLISHED 1780.

OVER-WROUGHT NERVES OF WOMEN.

Extracts From Letters Received by Mrs. Pinkham.

"I am so nervous and wretched." "I feel as if I should fly." How familiar these expressions are. Little things annoy you and make you irritable. You can't sleep, you are unable to lift ordinary burdens, and are subject to dizziness.

That bearing-down sensation helps to make you feel miserable.

You have backache and pains low down in the side, pain in top of head, later on at base of the brain.

Such a condition points unerringly to serious uterine trouble.

If you had written to Mrs. Pinkham when you first experienced impaired vitality, you would have been spared these hours of awful suffering.

Happiness will be gone out of your life forever, my sister, unless you act promptly. Procure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and begin its use, then write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., if there is anything about your case you do not understand.

You need not be afraid to tell her the things you could not explain to the doctor, your letter is seen only by women and is absolutely confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's vast experience with such troubles enables her to tell you just what is best for you, and she will charge you nothing for her advice.

MRS. JENNIE BIERLY, Youngdale, Pa., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Will you kindly allow me the pleasure of expressing my gratitude for the wonderful relief I have experienced by taking your Vegetable Compound. I suffered for a long time with nervous prostration, backache, headache, loss of appetite, a heavy bearing-down feeling, also burning pains in the groins. I could not sleep, was tired all the time, had no ambition. Life was a burden to me. The pains I suffered at times of menstruation were something dreadful. I thought there was no cure for it. I saw your advertisement in the paper, and my husband advised me to try your medicine. I took five bottles, and now I am well and happy. Your medicine saved my life."

A Million Women Have Been Benefited by Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Medicine

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. DEC. 8

Gov. Hastings has appointed more than 2,500 notaries public during the past two years.

The "prosperity" kids are crying of booms and good times. All poppycock. Ask the farmer; they promised him a boom in grain prices.

We licked Spain clean out of her boots and conquered the Philippine islands. Yet McKinley proposes to pay Spain twenty million dollars because our boys licked her.

Vandyke's advice to the state Democrats has fallen still born. The result of his plan of exclusiveness would be the election of Quay to a third term in the Senate. Exit Vandyke.

Steel rails have advanced $1 per ton, under McKinley protection. Where does the promised advance on the farmer's products come in? He needs it and the steel rail manufacturers dont.

Private intelligence from Philadelphia to the Reporter, says that the prospect is good for the Democrats and anti-Quayities organizing the lower house at Harrisburg and dividing the offices.

Guffey, the able Democratic leader of Pittsburg, strongly urges a fusion of the Democratic and anti-Quay elements in the organization of the legislature, as the first step. After that look after the election of a Senator in Quay's place.

Poligamy being practiced largely among the Philipinos, what will McKinley do about it, the Reporter would like to know. Will he enforce the Edmunds anti-poligamy law, and how will he go about it? and if not, why not?

Seventy-three voting machines were used in Rochester at the recent election, and with such success that thirty-seven minutes after the polls closed the entire result of the voting in the city was known. The City Council has decided to purchase the machines.

Quay, at last, is in the stern grip of the law and his trial is set for the 12. If guilty of what he is charged with, it is to be hoped there is no hole in the law for him to creep through. If innocent, let it be proved so clearly that there can be no doubt. Let all hold in now until the law has taken its course.

Senator Hoar, in a communication to his home paper, the Worcester Gazette, says: "If the report is true that it is proposed to buy of Spain the sovereignty of the Philippine islands, and to pay $20,000,000 for it, I do not believe that such a treaty will be agreed to. The people of the United States have conferred upon nobody the power to make such purchases in their behalf."

Quay said he demanded a speedy trial. But when the time for it came, he begged for delay and to have his case quashed.

Innocent men don't resort to such tactics.

Quay declares he is innocent; then why have it announced that being a Senator he cannot be dragged from his post of duty into the courts. He rarely is at his senatorial post, because over three-fourths of his time he is in Florida, fishing.

An innocent man would scorn to resort to such dodges.

Pension claims are now being received at the bureau at the rate of 300 a day. Nearly all are for deaths or disabilities occurring during the war with Spain. There have been received 2,141 army claims and 187 from the navy, a total of 2,328 since May 17, when the first application was filed. Up to last week practically all the claims filed were for wounds or from widows. Since then the majority have been for disabilities from sickness incurred in actual service or resulting therefrom.

A staff correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch declares, under a Washington date, that while Senators Quay and Penrose have both confessed themselves in favor of annexation of the Philippines, privately they doubt the wisdom of the scheme. He says he has private assurances from almost all the Pennsylvania congressmen that they are opposed to imperialism, but this is followed by the declaration that if the president really wants to embark upon the new and perilous policy of expansion they will swallow their private convictions and stand by him.

Senator Frye's belief that the peace treaty will be ratified at the coming session of Congress is not shared by other observers in Washington. That the treaty will eventually secure the necessary two-thirds vote is not doubted, but it is generally believed that it will not come to a vote during the forthcoming session. The anti-annexationists have announced their intention of making an open fight, and if their promise is made good the entire session will be consumed in a futile endeavor to bring the treaty to a vote.

The fight against the treaty will be led by Senators Hoar, Hale, Spooner and Morrill, on the Republican side, Caffery, Cockrell, Lindsay, Turpie and Pettigrew on the Democratic side.

ANTI-QUAY FUSION.

The Philadelphia Record says that Fusion will organize the State House of Representatives against the Quay machine seems almost a certainty, if the Democratic members shall all stand with the anti-Quay Republicans in that fight. The best-informed anti-Quay leaders said Monday, that the success or defeat of Mr. Quay in the organization of the House now depended upon the Democrats, as there was no longer the slightest doubt of the union of a sufficient number of Republicans against the Senator's House candidates to defeat them, if all the Democrats should join in the fusion.

"More than 30 Republican members of the House," said an anti-Quay manager yesterday, "are enlisted for the war against Quayism, and pledged to support anti-Quay candidates for officers of the House. With 74 Democratic members, a successful fusion would need only 29 Republicans, as 103 members can elect the Speaker and other officers. How many more than 30 Republicans can be counted with certainty for us, we decline to state at present, for the same obvious reasons that we withhold from the public the names of all our Republican friends in the coming Legislature, except those who have openly committed themselves, and are known to everpbody taking an active interest in the fight.

THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The official returns of the State election show that Governor-elect Wm. A. Stone received 475,606 votes, to 352,222 for George A. Jenks, Democrat, and 131,537 for Silas C. Swallow, the nominee of the Prohibition, People's, Liberty and Honest Government parties. Stone's plurality is 123,384, but he lacks 8153 votes of having a majority.

For Lieutenant Governor, John P. S. Gobin, Republican, has 505,283 votes; Wm. H. Sowden, Democrat, 353,281; E. D. Nichols, Prohibition, 66,930. Gobin's plurality is 152,002, and his majority, 85,072.

Vote for Sec'y of Internal Affairs, is, James W. Latta, Republican, 514,609; Patrick De Lacy, Democrat, 348,909; S. W. Dickson, Prohibition, 58,423.

Judges of Superior Court, W. W. Porter, Republican, 526,945; W. D. Porter, Republican, 517,036; William Trickett, Democrat, Prohibition, People's and Liberty, 412,584; Calvin M. Bowers, Democrat, 348,504. Congressmen-at-Large, Galusha A. Grow, Republican, 532,848; S. A. Davenport, Republican, 520,773; Franklin F. Iams 350,213; J. N. Weller, Democrat, 357,481.

EXTENT OF OUR COLONIES.

The islands we take number more 2,000—they have never been counted, and still less have they been accurately surveyed. But the best statistics available yield the following results as to areas in square miles:

Cuba	45,000
Porto Rico	3,500
Hawaiian group	6,640
The Philippines	114,000
The Sulus	1,000
The Carolines	1,000
Guam in Ladrones	500
Total,	171,690

Cuba is about the size of New York, Ohio or Alabama.

Porto Rico is a little smaller than Connecticut.

The Hawaiian Islands are somewhat smaller than New Jersey, the largest island, Hawaii, being about twice the size of Delaware.

The Philippines cover a land space about as great as New York and the New England States together. Luzon, on which Manilo is situated, is not much smaller than New York.

All the new dependencies together are about equal in area to the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The Population.—In annexing lands we annex populations also. These are as follows:

Cuba: 1,500,000; 65 per cent. white.

Porto Rico: 1,000,000; 60 p. ct. white.

Philippines: 8,000,000; mostly Orientals.

Sulus, Carolines and Ladrones: Mainly barbarous.

Roughly, we annex about ten million people, of whom 90 per cent. belong to more or less inferior races.

Farm Sold.

The Ruble farm in Potter township, owned by the Josiah Neff estate, was sold a short time ago, to John Cummings, the present tenant on the farm. Price $4800.

When you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute for piles, sores and burns; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Canal From the Lakes to the Atlantic.

An effort will be made by persons interested in Lake transportation to have the Anglo-American commission to take up the project for a canal joining the Great Lakes and the Atlantic. This project has been favorably reported upon by a deputy waterway commission authorized by Congress and appointed by the President. While this established the practicability of the canal, the present movement contemplates the devising by the Anglo-American commission of a plan of joint action by which work will be actually begun.

The proposed route would be by way of the St. Lawrence river and Lake Champlain, a cut of 29 miles being sufficient, it is said, for that link in the canal. Another cut of 24 miles would carry the canal to the Hudson river, thus connecting the shipping of Chicago and New York by way of the Lakes, Welland canal, St. Lawrence river, Lake Champlain and Hudson river. The projectors of this movement say the cut from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain can be made for three or four millions, as the topography is most favorable for canal digging.

Which do you Prefer?

Do the city papers say anything in regard to your locality? Do they contain notices of your schools, lodges, and the hundreds of local matters of interest which your home paper publishes? Not an item. Do they publish a word calculated to draw trade to your town and your enterprise? And yet there are men who take contracted views in this matter, who think if they don't get as many square inches of reading matter in their home paper, they are not getting the worth of their money. It reminds one of the man who took the largest pair of boots in the box because the price was the same as the pair that fitted him. Take the city paper if you want one, but don't let it crowd the local paper out of your home.

Two Pointed Questions Answered.

What is the use of making a better article than your competitor if you cannot get a better price for it?

Ans.—As there is no difference in the price the public will buy only the better, so that while our profits may be smaller on a single sale they will be much greater in the aggregate.

How can you get the public to know your make is the best?

If both articles are brought prominently before the public both are certain to be tried and the public will very quickly pass judgment on them and use only the better one.

This explains the large sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The people have been using it for years and have found that it can always be depended upon. They may occasionally take up with some fashionable novelty put forth with exaggerated claims, but are certain to return to the one remedy that they know to be reliable, and for coughs, colds and croup there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

WAGONS FOR SALE.—Two wagons are offered for sale at prices named: A one-horse wagon, at $15; a large hand-wagon, at $5, by John L. McClenathan, Centre Hall. 1t

SALE REGISTER.

MARCH 16.—Hiram Durst, 2¼ miles east of Centre Hall; 80 head of live stock, including three short horn bulls, binders, mowers, wagons, and a large lot of farm implements, etc. Wm. Goheen, auct.

RULE ON HEIRS.

Pennsylvania, Centre County, ss:

(SEAL) I, George W. Rumberger, Clerk of the Orphan's Court of said county of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphan's Court held at Bellefonte, the 28th day of November, A. D., 1898, before the Honorable the Judges of said Court on motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and legal representatives of George Bowes, deceased, to come in to Court on the fourth Monday of January, next to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation, or show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte, the 28th day of November, A. D. 1898.

GEO. W. RUMBERGER, C. O. C.

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 5, '98. Bellefonte, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale the farm known as the Joseph Crozier farm, situated about 2½ miles west of Centre Hall, in Potter township, containing about 80 acres, more or less. Has good buildings, the farm in excellent condition and a good state of cultivation. Desirably located, convenient to schools and markets. Plenty of good water and all kinds of fruit. A fine young orchard. Terms will be very reasonable. Possession will be given on April 1st, 1899. For further information call on or address JOHN S. AUMAN, Spring Mills, Pa. dec1-6t

FOR SALE.—TWO NEW TWO-HORSE WAGONS, double box, one 2¾ inch skein, one 4 inch skein. Also one new one-horse wagon, cast skeins. These wagons are home-made Conklin pattern, and strictly first-class, and can be bought at barga in prices.

A. J. GEPHART, Millheim, Pa. dec1-6t

FARM FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale the U. D. Osman farm, containing about 87 acres, and situate one and one-half miles west of Centre Hall, in Potter township. Contains good buildings, fences in good repair, good orchard, water, and the soil in an excellent state of cultivation. Its proximity to churches, schools, and market, makes it a desirable home. Will be sold at a reasonable price. For further information call upon or write to N. B. SPANGLER, Bellefonte, Pa

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of George Krape, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. M. L. RISHELL, Executor, Farmers Mills. nov2-6t

We Have Just Received

$5,000 WORTH

...OF...

Men's Suits AND Overcoats.

We bought them of an overloaded manufacturer who needed cash.

They became ours at exactly 60 cents on the dollar.

They go to you the same way.

This is the greatest opportunity to clothe yourself for little money ever offered Centre County clothing buyers.

It Simply Means That

$ 8.00 Suits or Overcoats are now $4.80
$10.00 Suits or Overcoats are now $6.00
$12.00 Suits or Overcoats are now $7.20
$15.00 Suits or Overcoats are now $9.00

We will leave these great bargains to do their own talking. You can only appreciate their actual value by seeing them. An early call solicited. We would have all our many customers profit by this unprecedented sale.

FAUBLES,

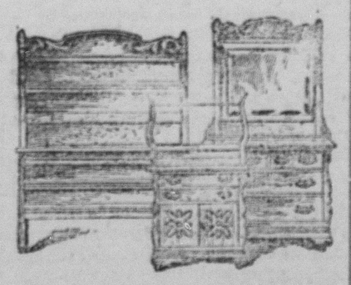
Men's Outfitters, - Bellefonte.

Telephone call, 572.

With every 8-piece $19 and over Chamber Suit, a

...Large Arm Rocking Chair...

will be given free.



HOLIDAY GOODS

At a Bargain.

JOHN SMITH & BRO,

9-30 Spring Mills.

Not by Favor!

But by merit alone, will we maintain and increase our unrivalled reputation. Big prices will not do in these times when even the wealthy cannot afford to waste their money and the poor require double duty of dollar and every penny, as my prices change with every sale, it will be impossible to give quotations but it will be my aim to name figures that will compell you in self defence to buy from me.

CHAS. A. KRAPE,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

WE are doing the largest Overcoat business in our history, because we are offering greater value for less money than elsewhere.

At this price we are offering a beautifully finished All Wool Blue, Black or Brown Kersey Overcoat, handsomely tailored throughout, style and fit perfect,

$7.75

They are of the "Vitals" Brand make, which means the insides are tailored with care and thought.

A High-Grade, Absolutely All Wool Kersey Overcoat, exquisitely lined with real Italian lining, sleeves lined with good quality sateen sleeve lining. Fine silk velvet collars, guaranteed not to crock, i. e., wear off or soil the linen of the wearer. This is positively the most dependable Overcoat we have yet offered, at

$10.00

The "Vitals," (insides), the very foundation of the garment, are tailored right.

At this price we give you unrestricted choice of the swellest that has been offered this season. A very handsome All Wool Covert, sleeve lining and broad satin piping. Or perhaps you prefer a soft, richly finished All Wool Beaver, a High Grade Kersey, or Chinchilla. The tailoring of all these garments is equal in every respect to High Standard Merchant Tailoring. Swell dressers should see ours before looking elsewhere.

$10.00

For style, fit, quality and price, our offerings are unsurpassed.

Montgomery & Co.,

Progressive Clothiers, - - - - BELLEFONTE.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Divisio and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 20, 1898

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.32 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1 00 p. m. Parlor car to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30 Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m. Baltimore, 6 00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m. Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8 11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.13 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.58 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.01 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.05 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 8.50 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.01 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m., Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.40 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.13 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	b 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 42
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18 a. m., 9.45 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.03 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.04 a m. and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¼	8¼	2¼	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 12¼	2¼	11¼
P M	P M	A M	Ar. Lv.	A M	A M	P M
6 30	1 30	8 45	....Bellefonte....	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	....Coleville....	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 27	....Morris....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 25	....Whitmer....	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	....Hunters....	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	....Fillmore....	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	....Brialy....	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	....Waddle....	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	....Krumrine....	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	....Struble....	7 20	11 24	5 0.
5 31	12 22	8 02	....Ion....	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 20	12 20	8 00	....State College....	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896. Lv. Ar.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.		p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	..BELLEF'NTE..	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	.....Zion.....	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	...Hecla Park...	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	.....Dunkles.....	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	..HUBLERSB'G..	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	...Snydertown...	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	.....Nittany.....	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	.....Huston.....	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	...Clintondale...	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	..Krider's S'n g..	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	...Mackeyville...	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	..Cedar Springs..	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	..MILL HALL..	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		.....Jersey Shore.....	4 50		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		.....PHILA.....	†8 35		*11 30
2 32	10 30		.....Atlantic City.....	7 00		5 30
6 00			.....NEW YORK.....	†4 30		
			(Via Tamequa.)			
7 25	‡9 30		.....NEW YORK.....			7 30
			(Via Phila.)			
p. m.	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.	p. m	p. m

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

HOMESTEAD AT PRIVATE SALE.—THE undersigned offers a desirable home at private sale. It contains 2 acres and 114 perches, with good two-story frame house, good stable and all necessary outbuildings, conveniently arranged. Good well of water and cistern near the door, choice fruit of all kinds on the premises. Located near the Huston farm, east of Centre Hall. Terms easy. Inquire of or address CATHARINE BREON, Centre Hall. oct20-6t

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Miss Roxanna Brisbane spent Sunday with friends in State College.

——Mrs. J. F. Alexander spent several days last week with friends in Bellefonte.

——Mrs. Samuel Barr, of Tyrone, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Stiver, near Potters Mills.

——Miss Dora Wingard, of Tusseyville, was a pleasant caller at the REPORTER office a few days ago.

——District Attorney-elect N. B. Spangler, of Bellefonte, was in town Friday calling on his many friends.

——J. E. Sheibley, of Harrisburg, has been staying several days at the Old Fort, on business in this section.

——G. M. Homan, of Aaronsburg, gave our sanctum a call; being a regular Reporter patron he fixed his label to date.

——Our former townsman, David Burrell, of Spring Mills, was in town a few days ago shaking hands with his many friends.

——Arney Lee went to Altoona on Monday evening with the intention of closing up negotiations for a position which he has been offered.

——Forest Bible, who had been employed in the freight offices at Milton and Northumberland as extra, is back at his desk at the station here.

——Landlord Isaac Shawver of the Old Fort hotel, and daughter Ida, drove to Troxelville, Snyder county last Saturday returning on Tuesday, on a business trip.

——Rev. Samuel Kreider, of Windber, Pa., made a flying visit to Potters Mills, and didn't forget to make the Reporter a pleasant call, and had his label set into '99. He is a faithful and esteemed minister of the Gospel.

——Hiram Durst, a couple miles east of town, one of the valley's most successful farmers, intends quitting farming this spring and will sell off his immense stock of cattle and implements on March 16. Hiram intends taking life easier for the balance of his days.

——Dr. James Hosterman, son of Mr. Alfred Hosterman, of Centre Hill, was home last week on a visit to his parents. James is practicing medicine since his graduation several years ago, at Ford City, Pa., and has been successful in securing quite a large practice.

——G. D. Smith, M. D., and Mrs. Smith, nee Heckman, of Freeburg, Pa., were pleasant callers upon the Reporter. They are about to leave Freeburg and will make their future home at Elizabeth, Ill., where the people will find them an addition to their community worthy of the highest esteem. To keep posted on home news, the Dr. had his name enrolled upon our list. They were here on a short visit to Mrs. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Heckman, west of town. They will be accompanied by Frank Heckman, who will remain with them.

Not all Rascals.

A preacher recently in one of his sermons said: "It is a great mistake to lose confidence in humanity because one man has played you false. In spite of all the rascals that walk the stage, there are honest folks in the world. If you have failed to find them, perhaps it is because you have not been looking for them. The moral affinities of your own soul come out in your judgment of other men. No liar believes in truthfulness, no thief in honesty, and no debauchee in purity. Whether we will do it or not, we instinctively measure our brethren by what we know of ourselves. The good are likely to be good and charitable, and the evil harsh and censorious. If you must mistrust any one let it be the one who sneers at the suggestions of magnanimity.

Quality Test for Potatoes.

We must learn to grade potatoes according to quality. There is just as much difference between a mealy and a soggy potato as their is between tenderloin and rump steak. The difficulty is to sort out the good ones. Here is the potato test: Wash them and put them in a tub of water. They will all sink. Add salt, and the poorer, lighter ones will rise. Those which finally remain at the bottom you can warrant every time to be prime bakers. Not over 10 to 20 per cent. of potatoes will stand the test. For these your customers will gladly pay extra prices.

New Private Mailing Cards.

Instructions to postmasters have been issued by the second assistant postmaster general, through the superintendent of foreign mails, relative to private mailing cards by the recent order of the postmaster general. Beautiful cards, lithographed in colors, illustrating and advertising various objects of interest and conforming in size and consistency of paper of the official postal card, may now be sent to any foreign country by affixing a two cent stamp, and to Canada and Mexico by affixing a one cent stamp.

De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

SPRING MILLS.

The Storm Did Considerable Damage.—Serious Illness of Mrs. Allison.

Dr. Braucht, of Milesburg, formerly of this place, will return to our village this week and resume his practice here.

The present condition of Mrs. William Allison, who has been ill for several months, is not very encouraging.

Orris McCormick, is quite a successful fisherman, two or three times this week he returned from his expeditions with some very fine fish.

Our boys had a little skating on Sinking creek during the week. Some of the lads thought the ice a trifle too thin and wisely stood afar off.

Several sleighs were on the road on Tuesday last, but it was rather "previous;" of course the sleighing was decidedly an off enjoyment, so the sleighs were soon housed again.

Owing to the death of Israel Confer, of Millheim, father of Harvey Confer of the Spring Mills Planing Mill Company, the establishment was closed from Saturday until today, Thursday.

Dr. Allison of Northumberland, formerly of our town, spent a few days here last week with his parents. The doctor is looking remarkably well; the Susquehanna country evidently agrees with him.

Mr. Grolman one of our merchants, whose entire stock was destroyed by fire about a year ago, contemplates entering business again. As formerly in the line of clothing; hats and caps, gents' furnishing goods, etc.

The snow and wind storm of Monday last was very severe down the valley. Trees, fences and sheds were demolished and scattered everywhere. Late in the day travel was almost suspended. Quite a number of commercial travelers reached here in the afternoon and remained over night; they preferred enjoying landlord Ruhl's sausages to weathering the storm any farther.

O. T. Corman, the extensive produce dealer, is buying poultry in large quantities. A day or two since he remarked to a farmer that he would buy all the poultry he or any farmer had. If he had a thousand chickens, half as many turkeys, and a couple hundred ducks and geese, he would buy them all and more, to fill his orders. Mr. Corman's wagons are almost continually on the road buying and collecting produce. The present is his busy season, and of course his shipments from our station are unusually heavy.

Nearly all the nimrods of this neighborhood, as far as reported, are considerably off in their hunting excursions compared with other seasons. Some report having seen a dozen more bears and as many deer, yet strange to say all returned empty handed. People congregated in the shoe emporium of C. A. Krape, to whom these marvelous yarns are nightly related, only smile, and some boldly say that all this game was seen only after making a vigorous attack on a big black bottle. but this is evidently a villainous joke.

MILLHEIM.

Death of Israel Confer on Saturday Night. Other News of Interest.

Dr. John F. Harter, of State College, was seen on our streets on Monday.

Frank Bowersox, of Rock Springs, visited friends in this community this week.

Dr. C. S. Musser, of Aaronsburg, was one of the first to try the sleigh and bells on Monday.

Harry Bibighaus, the snappy hardware drummer, was circulating among our merchants for several days.

Miss Margaret Goodhart, who has been ill with typhoid fever the past two weeks, is said to be slowly improving.

A. Walker, cashier of Millheim Banking Co., is attending court this week as a witness in the famous "Etlinger" house burning case.

J. P. Condo, one of our most enterprising merchants, is in Bellefonte attending court this week. During his absence Lloyd Auman assists in the store.

Cyrus Brungard, the Millheim butcher, has been shipping fat hogs by the car load. At that rate pork will become scarce in this locality ere long, and undoubtedly the price will advance.

Mrs. Peter Rearick and son Henry, and F. F. Weiser, of Altoona, tarried in town over Sunday. They were on their way home, having been to Mifflinburg to attend the funeral of Samuel Weiser, who was a brother of Mrs. Rearick.

Israel Confer, one of the oldest citizens of this place, died at his home on Saturday night, at the age of sixty-nine years. Mr. Confer had been ailing for about a year, being confined to the house and bed for several months. He was a carpenter by occupation and for a number of years carried on the planing mill business. He was a fine mechanic, a good neighbor, and a peaceful citizen.

An Important Question.

If your friends or neighbors are suffering from coughs, colds, sore throat, or any throat or lung disease (including consumption,) ask them if they have ever used Otto's Cure. This famous German remedy is having a large sale here and is performing some wonderful cures of throat and lung diseases. No matter what other medicines have failed to do, try Otto's Cure. Large sizes 25c. and 50c. Sold by G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

Gigantic Sugar Combine.

An attempt is being made to consolidate the American Sugar Refining Company, the Doscher sugar plant, the Arbuckles concern and all of the other independent refineries and the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, of Chicago.

A syndicate has been formed to undertake the enterprise, and the chief members are the Rockefellers and J. Pierpont Morgan. Whether the scheme will succeed depends upon Mr. Havemeyer and certain interests in the Glucose Company. It is stated authoritatively that all the independent refiners and the minority stockholders in the Glucose Company are favorable to the project.

It is proposed to capitalize the organization at $150,000 half preferred and half common stock.

Floated To the Top.

A rather ingenious method of replacing the roof of a standpipe was resorted to recently by the water works department at Napoleon, O. Some time ago, in a violent wind storm, the roof was blown off, together with the upper part of the ladder leading to the top. Since then several plans for making the repairs have been considered, but the following was decided upon as the most feasible:

The water was withdrawn from the standpipe and a raft was built inside. When the water was turned on the raft, laden with workmen and their utensils, was gradually sent upward at the rate of 25 feet per hour, it requiring five hours to make the ascent. Hooks and pulleys were then attached to the pipe and material was drawn up on the outside, while the men performed their work, using the raft for a platform.

Sheriffs Will Suffer.

The new bankruptcy laws framed by congress and which have recently gone into effect, while they possess many features of undisputed merit, do not redound to the benefit of county sheriffs. The reason for this is that a large proportion of the business of the sheriff's office resulting through insolvent debtors promises to be transacted under the new bankruptcy laws through the United States district courts. As a natural result the fees of the sheriff will be sacrificed.

When Notes Become Due.

Commercial paper falling due on December 24, 25, 26, and 27, on account of Christmas falling on Sunday, becomes due and payable on December 27, and not on December 24, as has been erroneously reported. Notes becoming due on December 31, January 1, 2 and 3 are payable on the latest date.

A Counterfeit Ten.

The banks throughout this section of the state have been notified to be on the lookout for a dangerous counterfeit ten dollar note. It is said to be one of the best yet discovered and is described as follows: "Series 1891, check letter B, portrait of Hendricks, J. Fount Tillman, register; D. N. Morgan, treasurer, small red scalloped seal."

You invite disappointment when you experiment. De Witt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	60
Rye	40
Corn	30
New Oats	
Barley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	18
Eggs	20
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	3
New Potatoes	40
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	60
Corn	30
Oats	
Rye	45
Barley	35

MARKETS.

Chicago, Dec. 7.
Wheat, cash 65.
Corn, cash, 34.

Philadelphia, Dec. 7.
Wheat, 72.
Corn, No. 2 mixed, 39.
Oats, No. 2 white clipped, 33.
Butter, fancy creamery, 21; do prints 22c.
Eggs, fresh, 26c.
Potatoes, choice, 60a63c.
Onions 40a45 per bushel.
Live Poultry:
Hens, heavy, 8½c; chickens 7a8; old roosters, 6c; ducks, 8a9c; geese 8a9c; turkeys, 9c.

East Liberty Live Stock:
Cattle, extra, 5.25a5.40; prime, 4.90; common, 3.20a3.60.
Hogs, heavy, 3.40a3.50; mediums, 3.30; skips, 2.25a2.30; roughs, 2a3.
Sheep, choice wethers, 4.45; common 2.50a3.50; choice lambs, 5.20a5.40; common to good, 3.50a5.10.
Veal calves, 7.00a7.50.

More than twenty million free samples of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in its merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Pains in the chest when a person has cold indicate a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the chest over the seat of pain will promptly relieve the pain and prevent the threatened attack of pneumonia. This same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sold by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Dec. 1	33	22	cloudy.
" 2	39	22	clear.
" 3	39	23	cloudy.
" 4	36	32	cloudy.
" 5	35	29	cloudy.
" 6	30	28	cloudy.
" 7	32	22	clear.

On 4, precipitation of snow and rain, 1.17 inches. On 4 and 5 heavy storm.

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for De Witt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve; for sale by Smith & Crwaford.

We Are Selling Goods Down at Rock Bottom Prices.

To give you an idea we will mention a few articles. You can get

10 pieces Saratoga Soap	25c
10 pieces White Mountain Soap	25c
6 pieces Marseilles Soap	25c
6 pieces Acme Soap	25c

Also quite a number of Toilet Soaps at very low figures.

We have the Anti-Rusting Tinware for sale. Every piece guaranteed not to rust. An assortment of 10c. Graniteware.

If you are in need of Table or Dairy Salt, don't forget to try our Granulated Salt. It is an excellent one.

Head and Footwear.

Our assortment of Headwear and Footwear, such as Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, etc., is the best. We have a fine lot of Hats, your choice for 48c. Just got in a fine assortment of Toques. They are dandies for children's headwear.

A fine lot of Gloves from 25c. up to 85c. a pair.

Dress Goods, Overalls, etc.

A very nice selection of Dress Goods, Underwear, Overalls, etc. A very good Canvas Coat, $1.25. Also Horse Blankets and lots of other goods that you will see when you come to our store. We are opening a fine assortment of Xmas goods. Come and see us.

SMITH & CRAWFORD,
CENTRE HALL, - - PA.

For Bargains IN Holiday Goods...

Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

H. F. Rossman,
SPRING MILLS.

Overcoats.

Just coming in—get one while they last. A good Black Melton Cloth, velvet collar, $5.00. Too cheap, but must be sold.

Storm Ulster—just right for driving, 8 in. collar, $4.50. Cheap at a half more.

Pants.

Corduroy, if good quality, wears better than wool, and we offer the best grade, custom made, lined, faced, and warranted to not rip, $2.75.

Otto's Cough Cure.

We must say something about Otto's Cough Cure at this opportune time. Instant relief guaranteed. Permanent cure effected. Bring it back and get your money if it don't suit you.

Celery King.

Keeps the stomach and liver in excellent condition. Don't allow the system to lag as this is the season of diseases. 25 or 50c. packages.

Hustler Coal Stove for sale. Ask to see it.

G. H. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

THE MIFFLINBURG STEAM LAUNDRY

Mifflinburg, Pa.

Wesley Kleckner, Proprietor.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Wm. Mc. WOLF,
Agent for Centre Hall.

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HUMPHREYS'

That the diseases of domestic animals, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, and POULTRY, are cured by **Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics**, is as true as that people ride on railroads, send messages by telegraph, or sew with sewing machines. It is as irrational to bottle, ball and bleed animals in order to cure them, as it is to take passage in a sloop from New York to Albany. Used in the best stables and recommended by the U. S. Army Cavalry Officers.

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F. F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
G. G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.
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Free bus to and from all trains.

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Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

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When You Are Looking Around for

Christmas ...Presents

Do not forget that we carry the finest line of Holiday Goods in the valley. - - -

OUR LINE IS ON DISPLAY NOW.
And more coming.

C. P. LONG,
Penns Valley Bargain Store. Spring Mills.

PORTLAND IS LOST.

Big Steamer Wrecked With Passengers and Crew.

NOT A SOUL WAS SAVED.

Ninety-Seven Persons Perish—Bodies Washed Ashore and Identified—Went Down on Sunday—The Disaster to the Portland is the Third of the Great Maritime Accidents of the Year 1898.

Boston, Mass., (Special.)—The steamer Portland, of the Boston and Portland Line, was totally wrecked at 10 o'clock Sunday morning off Highland Light, and the entire crew and passengers are reported to have perished within a short distance of land.

A large quantity of wreckage, including trunks and other material, has come ashore, and at dark Tuesday night 34 bodies had been recovered from the surf by the life-saving crew at High Head Station. One body was that of a woman.

The news of the disaster was brought to this city through the agency of a special train, as communication with Boston by wire from points on Cape Cod is impossible on account of the havoc wrought by the storm.

The passenger list numbered 51, and the officers and crew numbered 48.

The steamer had in all 97 souls on board. The Portland is comparatively new and a side-wheel steamer. Her length is 280 feet and she is valued at $250,000. She is one of the best vessels running from Portland to Boston.

Bodies Washed Ashore.

A dispatch from Provincetown, Mass., says that two bodies that came ashore at Highland Light are supposed to be from the Portland and have been brought to that place.

One is that of a well-dressed man with light hair and mustache; height 5 feet, 9 inches; weight 150 pounds. He wore a black suit and overcoat, white shirt with gold stud, opal in the centre; light blue necktie and tan shoes, size 7½. A trunk key and a stateroom key, No. 75; gold watch, gold ring, $3 in money and two handkerchiefs, one marked "Q" in corner, was found about his person.

The other body was that of a woman with only shoes and stockings on, age about 40 years, weight about 175 pounds, light hair and about five feet, nine inches tall.

A dispatch from Worcester says that Wm. L. Chase, who, with his son, Philip, was a passenger on the Portland, was chief in the draughtmen's department of the Crompton Knowles' Loom Works, and secretary of the Alumni Association of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

BIG EXPLOSION IN HAVANA.

Thirty-Eight Persons Are Killed or Wounded by Powder.

HAVANA (Special).—A terrible explosion occurred on the Avenue Infanta, between the Santa Clara and Reina batteries.

Many boxes of powder were stored in a private house there, which also contained five rooms full of Mauser and other cartridges. The careless handling of one of the boxes of powder or one of the boxes of cartridges caused the explosion, which killed or injured 38 persons.

The presence of such a large quantity of cartridges—known to have been brought recently from the artillery depot—in an out of the way house has not been explained. Most of them employed in emptying the cartridges, evidently their only duty on the premises, were boys and girls under seventeen years of age, and they formed the greater proportion of the victims. The employment of children in such a dangerous occupation and the existence of such a large quantity of explosives within the city limits, are both in contravention of the municipal regulations.

Whether there may have been some ulterior motive in storing the explosives there cannot be answered, but the casualty suggests the possibility that there may be other similar deposits whose localities are unknown to the authorities. An investigation has been ordered.

THE CZAR'S PEACE PLANS.

Might Be Practical For the Powers To Agree Not To Increase Armaments.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: The Matin published an interview of an English politician with Emperor Nicholas. The conversation mostly turned on the disarmament conference, and the Czar spoke with the utmost ardor, declaring that he wanted a tangible, practical result.

His Majesty suggested that the powers might bind themselves not to increase their armaments for five years, at the end of which they might meet again to decide upon future action. They might also settle their attitude in the event of menace or prospective hostilities.

He suggests, as an example of possible action, that the recent Fashoda dispute might have been referred by Great Britain to the United States and by France to Russia. If these failed to agree there might have been recourse to an arbitrator, say the Emperor of Austria. In any case delay would have made for peace.

CONVICT KILLS DEPUTY SHERIFF.

John Warner, of Birmingham, Shot by Will Goldston, a Negro.

Birmingeam, Ala., (Special.)—Chief Deputy John Warner, of this city, was shot and killed here by Will Goldston, a negro. Goldston is a murderer sent up for life from Antaga County, and recently escaped from a convict camp in that county. Warner, learning of his presence in this city, attempted to arrest him, but received three balls from a revolver in the hands of Goldston, who was behind a door.

The convict escaped down an alley, and although the town turned out to hunt him, he had not been found up to midnight. If he is captured lynching is sure to follow. Warner was very popular, and known all over the State. He ran for Mayor of Birmingham last year, and twelve years ago was a Democratic leader in State politics.

MADRID SAD BUT CALM.

Bitterness Toward This Country, Though All Agree There Was No Other Course.

MADRID (Special).—This city is calm. There have been no disturbances resulting from the announcement of Spain's acceptance of the American conditions.

The papers publish gloomy articles, sadly reminding the country that the day is one long to be remembered, as marking "the closing scene of a glorious colonial history."

All agree that the government has adopted the only possible policy, though much bitterness is displayed toward the United States.

THE NEWS.

The Baltimore steamer Fairfax, which stranded on Sow and Pigs Shoal, near Buzzard's Bay, is said to lie in an easy position, and wrecking tugs will try to save her. Passengers were taken to Boston.

James W. Tolbert who was forced to leave the neighborhood of Phoenix, S. C., as a result of recent race troubles there, is seeking to have nine of his neighbors indicted by the United States Court on the charge of conspiracy.

The celebrated Alton (Ill.) school case has been decided against the colored people, who had protested against separate schools.

The women of Macon, Ga., lost a local option fight after a unique and determined campaign.

It is believed on Cape Cod that the steamer Portland went down near Peaked Hill life-saving station, and that many bodies are in the wreck.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Plant system of railroads was held at Savannah, Ga. President Plant was not present. F. Q. Brown, of Boston, a newly elected director presided. The net earnings of the year were shown to be $183,413.28. An annual dividend of 2 per cent, will be declared.

Fred. W. Ganter, champion bicycle rider of Northern New York, killed himself at his home at Pamelia. Ganter's wife died after giving birth to a child. The husband took a rifle, went to the room where his wife's remains had been laid out and shot himself. His death was instantaneous. Ganter was twenty-two years of age, and had been married a year.

A severe snowstorm, gale and blizzard has caused much damage, serious delay to traffic, many losses at sea and deaths from exposure in New England and the Middle States.

Three negroes are reported to have been lynched near Meridian, Miss., for attacking a young white man.

Prairie fires have recently done much damage in Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

By a boiler explosion on the steamboat G. C. Walker, near Stockton, Cal., six persons were killed and many others seriously hurt or scalded.

The big battleship Wisconsin was successfully launched from the Union Iron Works at San Francisco.

Edward Austin, a Boston millionaire, who died recently, left $500,000 to Harvard and $500,000 more to other schools and charities.

Col. C. V. Hard, of the Eighth Ohio, refused to resign when asked to do so by a "round robin" from the officers of his regiment.

Charles S. Cross, who wrecked the First National Bank of Emporia, Kan., and then committed suicide, left a letter saying that ill-success in speculation had made him use the bank's funds.

The Texas Supreme Court has dissolved an injunction preventing the completion of a channel to deep water from the Gulf terminals at Port Arthur, Tex.

STEEL FLOATING DOCK.

Only Two Bids Were Received by the Navy Department.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Bids were opened Wednesday by Commodore Endicott, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, for the construction of a combined floating and graving steel dock at Algier, La. The limit of costs for which is $850,000. But two bids were received.

Charles L. Bradbury, of New York, bid the exact limit of the cost of the dock. The Maryland Steel Company, of Baltimore, submitted a bid of $810,000 to build the dock according to the plans of the bureau. This company also submitted an alternative proposition which included additional equipment for the dock not provided for in the plans of the bureau at a cost of $837,000.

Chief Endicott announced that as soon as the bids could be considered the award would be made.

DIED IN SABBATH SCHOOL.

Cashier of Baltimore Bank Suddenly Drops Dead.

Baltimore, Md., (Special.)—John H. Bowden, cashier of the Second National Bank of Baltimore, and well known in local business circles, dropped dead in the Sunday school room of the East Baltimore Station Methodist Episcopal Church of paralysis of the heart.

Mr. Bowden was 73 years old and had been superintendent of the Sunday school for twenty-five years. He left home in his usual good health, but fell dead a few minutes after entering the schoolroom.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Women sailors in Finland.

Montana hasn't a paper mill.

Russia has co-operative societies.

Shanghai, China, has ten cotton mills.

Butte, Mont., hasn't a non-union clerk.

Italy's vineyards aggregate 8,000,000 acres.

Marion, Ind., hasn't a non-union cigar factory.

England has 35,000 union boot and shoe operatives.

On the Bowery, New York, a shave costs 3 cents; hair cut, 5.

At the Strozzi palace, in Rome, there is a book made of marble, the leaves being of marvelous thinness.

The Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America call upon the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in Kansas City in December, to adopt a financial policy that will guarantee to every affiliated organization in a contest for shorter hours and better conditions, &c., at least 10 cents per week from each member affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never had existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. * * * No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught they have not honestly earned. —Abraham Lincoln.

Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota have produced this year crops, the value of which is estimated to be $150,000,000. The three States have raised 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, 75,000,000 bushels of corn, 90,000,000 bushels of oats, and several million bushels of barley, flax, potatoes, a large crop of hay, and several million dollars worth of hogs, cattle and horses.

Thanks to unionism, every piece of work done for the city of London has this stipulation: That trades union price shall govern the wages paid. Nearly all work is done directly by the city; they select their own foreman, who gives a bond and receives only the same wages as the others, the city looking to him as security for the class of work done. The lowest bid from contractors for a sewer in York road, London, was $58,000. The city did the work for itself for $26,000, and paid $1.75 per day, when the contractor paid $1.25 for similar work. It is claimed to have been better than was done under the contract system.

FARM PRODUCTS.

Report of the Secretary of Agriculture.

THE NEW ACQUISITIONS.

Mr. Wilson Calls Attention to the Important Bearing of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines Upon the Agricultural Interests of the Country—Liberal Appropriations Needed.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special.)—Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson in his annua report, just made public, in addition to discussing domestic problems, reviews our agricultural relations in foreign fields. He calls for an emergency appropriation of a lump sum for future requirements that cannot all be anticipated specifically. Exploration by scientists of territorial acquisitions and the sudden appearance of pests are some of these possible emergencies.

Discussing agricultural resources in our new island acquisitions Secretary Wilson says:

"In the territories recently brought under the control of the United States government the agricultural interests urgently call for attention by this department. Hawaii and the West India Islands depend almost exclusively for their prosperity upon their agricultural productions. It behooves the department, therefore, to place itself at the earliest moment possible in a position to extend to the agriculturists of those territories which have or may come under the United States flag, the services and benefits which it renders to the farmers of the United States.

"On the practicability of exporting dairy products the secretary says that, owing to a better home demand, it is not commercially profitable to send butter to Europe just now, as the home demand at present absorbs the supply. For the purpose of obtaining for dairymen all the facts relating to the export of this article, the department sent an agent to Paris to ascertain what encouragement there would be to ship butter to that port, and an agent to Hamburg to ascertain the facts regarding customs duties as well as prohibitions and other difficulties that might meet exporters of butter to Germany. It was found that no line of steamers sailing to French ports direct could furnish refrigerator space, so that shipment could not be made during hot weather. The trade in American farm products is growing in the China seas, and in order that markets may be opened in Japan, China and other countries of the Pacific Ocean, an agent is now in that region establishing agencies to which the department will make trial shipments and gather all information possible for the American producer."

The Secretary recommends the extension and adoption of the provision of the law regarding the inspection and certification of meat and meat products for export, so as to make them apply to butter and cheese. The brands of "pure butter" and "full cream cheese" should then be affixed by United States inspectors to such products as come up to the required standard of quality. This would place the good butter and cheese of this country in foreign markets under the identifying label, and guaranty of the United States government.

"There is an evident necessity," the report says, "for the inspection of many articles imported from foreign countries that contain substances injurious to the public health. The department chemists are doing work along this line that suggests a more comprehensive inquiry. The department now buys samples for analysis in the open market. It may be necessary, however, where there is ground for suspicion of a necessity for the identification of source to open packages at ports of entry, as it is proposed in foreign countries to do with our exports in certain cases."

This brief statement is the only reference the Secretary makes to restrictive measures adopted by certain foreign governments respecting our products.

The Secretary enlarges upon the need of nature teaching in the common schools. He says that there is a growing interest in education that relates to production, and all classes of intelligent people favor it. More knowledge by the farmer of what he deals with every day would enable him to control conditions, produce more from an acre and contribute more to the general welfare.

With the exception of the very few persons who have found their way into our agricultural colleges, the education of our people has not been designed to prepare them for producing from the soil.

The report suggests that the greatest difficulties are to overcome the conservatism of the local boards managing country schools, and to get competent teachers. The distribution of young plants to various parts of the country reached a total for the year of 190,000, including bulbs. This experimental garden work is expected to reach material general benefit.

The report announces that the Bureau of Animal Industry has perfected a dip which takes the figure ticks from cattle, so they can be moved north at any season; that it has continued experiments with anti-toxine serum to prevent and cure hog cholera, and it is recommended that this discovery having been made by public officials at public expense, should not be diverted to private cost, and that the serum manufacture should be continued under government control, at least for some years to come. The Texas fever dipping stations will be established at convenient points before the next quarantine season. The results from the blackleg vaccine indicate the percentage of loss in herds has been reduced from ten to twenty per cent. to less than one per cent.

PRESIDENTIAL POSTMASTERS.

Recess Appointees Number 299, Who Now Await Confirmation.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—No more Presidential appointments of postmasters will be made until Congress convenes. When the Senate meets this week there will be 299 appointments of Presidential postmasters awaiting its confirmation. This number represents the cases of Presidential offices acted on during the recess of Congress.

All these appointees assumed their post-office functions at once, but their continuance in office after the convening of Congress depends on the action of the Senate. In addition to these four others were appointed, but their commissions were subsequently withheld.

The appointments of postmasters in the list are largest in number in New York, with 36 nominations now to go to the Senate; Pennsylvania, with 33; Ohio, with 22; Iowa, with 21, and Illinois, 14. There are three in Delaware and six in New Jersey.

BLANCO SAYS GOOD-BYE TO HAVANA

Sails for Spain With His Staff—Not Much Ceremony When He Leaves.

HAVANA (Special).—The Spanish mail steamer Villaverde, with Marshal Blanco, the former captain-general of Cuba, and his suite on board left Havana at 1 A. M. Wednesday.

The departure of Marshal Blanco was not accompanied by the pomp and ceremony marking similar events in previous years.

On returning from paying a farewell visit from his life-long friend, Count Lambillo, the former captain general found assembled at the palace Generals Castellanos, Parrado, Ruiz, Ruberter and Maroto, the civil governor and other military and civil officials.

After a long conference with his successor, General Castellanos, Marshal Blanco left the palace, accompanied by the generals mentioned, and drove to the Caballeria wharf, where he was met by Admiral Manterola, the Spanish naval commander here, who placed the admiralty launch Esperanza at his disposal.

The admiral accompanied the marshal on board the Villaverde. An affectionate farewell took place on the wharf between Marshal Blanco and a number of his old friends, and he warmly embraced General Ruberter, his old companion-in-arms and trusted friend. Only personal friends and a few officers accompanied General Blanco, none of the crowd usual on such occasions waiting to see him for the last time. A body of troops, however, to do military honors to the former captain general, was present.

As soon as Marshal Blanco arrived on board the Villaverde the vessel weighed anchor.

Sailing with Marshal Blanco are Generals Bernal and Tejeda, Colonels Cevallos, Pagliery, Tusser and Domenicis, and several other officers of lesser rank belonging to his personal staff.

Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Delgado has been appointed chief of police of Havana, succeeding Colonel Pagliery.

Messrs. Gould and Garrison continue to distribute the supplies brought by the Brattan, and are displaying great activity in relieving distress. They have already visited Mariel, Mariano and Matanzas. Many more cargoes of supplies will be necessary if any substantial good is to be accomplished, as the WALT and distress in all parts of the island are literally fearful.

NEW ENGLAND WRECKS.

Reports Show That 56 Vessels Have Been Destroyed.

BOSTON, Mass. (Special.)—Reports show that 56 vessels have been totally wrecked, while 49 are ashore with hardly a chance of being saved.

Of the 56 total wrecks, barges not included, 43 craft aggregate 12,208 gross tonnage. Of those in perilous positions 28 aggregate 7,159 tons.

About 200 lives are lost according to present indications.

The steamer Orion, Captain Smith, reached here after an eventful passage from Newport News, during which she lost the barges Ocean Belle for Province, and the Enos Soule, for this port. The crew of the Ocean Belle, four men, were saved. The fate of those on the Soule is not known.

The freight steamer Brookline arrived at her wharf 48 hours late on her passage from Port Antonio, Jamaica. On the evening of the 27th, when off Cape Hatteras, the Brookline ran into the gale, which pounded the vessel so that it was necessary to heave to for 26 hours. First Officer Holville was seriously injured through being thrown down by a heavy sea.

There appears to be little basis for apprehension as to the safety of the steamer Gate City, of the Savannah Line, in spite of the report which reached here that a life preserver bearing the name of the steamer had been picked up on Cape Cod.

The steamer Chattahoochee, which just arrived, reports having passed the Gate City off Montauk Point, Long Island, and that there was nothing amiss with the Savannah Liner, as far as could be observed.

Advices received from Savannah state that the steamship Gate City, which left Boston on Saturday for that place was sighted off Long Island by the steamer Chattahoochee. Both steamers belong to the Ocean Steamship Company. No apprehension for the Gate City's safety is felt in Savannah.

RELIEF EXPEDITION WRECKED.

Party Sent to Search for Andree Cast Away on an Island.

London, (Special.)—A special dispatch from Yeniseisk, on the River Yenisei, in Eastern Siberia, announces the arrival at the mouth of the Yenisei of an expedition that had gone in search of Herr Andree, the aeronaut, who ascended in his balloon in July of last year from Spitzbergen, with the intention of crossing the polar regions, in search of the north pole.

The expedition was wrecked while crossing from the delta of the River Lena to the River Olenek, which flows into the Arctic Ocean, southwest of Bennet and Delong Islands, but managed to reach an uninhabited island, about 120 miles from the mouth of the Olenek.

There the party was icebound for seventeen days before it was succored.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Governor Pingree's collection of war scrap books is of enormous proportions.

Two descendants of Christopher Columbus are said to be in the Cadiz poorhouse.

Patrick Williamson, who lives on Boyd's Creek, Ky., recently cast his 69th consecutive Democratic vote.

The decoration of the Third Order of the Rising Sun will be conferred upon Prof. Alexander Graham Bell by Japan.

"There is only one thing I enjoy more than singing," said Jean de Reszke, the other day. "That one thing is bicycling."

It is said that Lord Rosebery's conscious affectation of Sir Robert Peel's peculiarities of manner and speech is continually increasing.

Rev. Joseph H. Ryland, D. D., has resigned the rectorship of St. Mark's, in the Bowery, New York, after an incumbency of 27 years.

Walter McWhirrell, a life convict in the penitentiary of Kingston, Montreal, sentenced for the murder of an old man and his daughter, says he is a son of the late Lord Kinnard.

William Tappert, the Berlin writer on musical subjects, has just published a list of 54 musical settings that have been made of Goethe's ballad, "Der Erlkoenig." The first was made by Corona Schroeter.

The Episcopal Bishops of Winchester and Rochester, England, are often seen in company on cycling expeditions, and the Roman Catholic Bishops of Limerick and Cloyne, Ireland, spend their vacations on bicycling tours.

Walter Savage Landor has a rival in Rev. H. D. LeLecheur, an American missionary, who declares himself the only white man who ever saw the Grand Llama of Thibet.

A UNION COLLAPSES.

United States of Central America Dissolved.

LASTED ONE MONTH.

The Outbreak Proved Too Much for the Federal Authorities and They Had to Acknowledge Their Weakness—Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua are Separate Again.

Managua, Nicaragua, (By Cable.)—The attempt to affect a coalition between the States of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador, to be conducted under a common administration and known as the United States of Central America, has failed completely.

The federal organizers formally declared the union dissolved, the three States resuming, respectively, absolute sovereignty.

The collapse is due to the failure of the troops of Honduras, acting in behalf of the federal organizers, to suppress the outbreak in Salvador against the proposed federation to force Salvador into the union.

The prospects are peaceful.

The coalition lasted nominally one month. The new regime was ushered by elaborate celebrations at Amapala November 1. Under the proposed form of government the administration was to pass into the control of representatives from each of the three republics, Dr. Salvador Callego, of Salvador; Senor Miguel Agneiugarte, of Honduras, and Dr. Manuel Corroiel Matus, of Nicaragua.

These were to continue in power until March 14 next, when they were to elect a President of the United States of Central America, to hold office four years. It was understood that the three States had virtually agreed upon Senor J. Rosa Pacose, of Salvador, for the executive chair. In the meantime the Presidents of the three republics were each to assume the grade of governor and there was to be an election in Salvador, where the principal gubernatorial aspirants were Gen. Thomas Regalado, Horacio Villecicencia and Carlos Melendez, the first named being the most popular candidate.

From the outset the Salvadorians opposed the coalition, as under the terms of union the expense of maintaining the federal government would have fallen chiefly upon them. General Regalado headed an insurrection, whose avowed purpose was to defeat the plans of the federal organizers. President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, declined to allow the Nicaraguan troops to suppress the outbreak and the task was assigned to the army of Honduras. The Honduras force entered Salvador, but was compelled to retire unsuccessful. Thus, unable to bring Salvador into the union, the promoters of the coalition scheme abandoned it.

DOWNFALL OF GUTIERREZ.

Defeat by Regalado Was Brought About by Opposition to New Union.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Word has been received here that President Gutierrez, of Salvador, has given way to General Regalado, who has formed a provisional government.

Members of the party of President Iglesias, of Costa Rica, construe the uprising as the death blow to the Central American union. One of the chief officials of the party said the union was designed for the sole purpose of keeping in power the three rulers of the states entering the union—Zelaya, of Nicaragua; Bonilla, of Honduras, and Gutierrez, of Salvador. This official said he understood that in the uprising General Ragalado, who led the movement, had on his flags words signifying his purpose to oppose the union and to demand the separate sovereignty of Salvador.

Much curiosity is aroused as to the whereabouts of former President Gutierrez, as the reports do not say what has become of him. One of the officials here believes that Gutierrez has been allowed to escape.

The United States government did not recognize the "United States of Central America." It did not recognize the "Greater Republic," except in a provisional fashion that absolutely protected any interests which this country or any of its citizens might hold in the shape of concessions. The failure of the State Department to recognize the combination probably went far toward causing the dissolution of the Greater Republic, and the substitution for it of the United States of Central America, a combination which it was believed by its projectors would meet the objections made by this government to the former union.

FILIPINOS WANT TO FIGHT.

Decline to Permit Their Homes to be Bought and Sold.

Manila, (Special.)—The independent party of the Filipinos is not disposed to accept the result of the deliberations of the peace commissioners at Paris, judging from the tone of the native press. The Independencia publishes a particularly bombastic leading article to the effect that the Filipinos will "decline to permit their homes to be bought and sold like merchandise."

It then repeats that the Filipinos are ready to fight in defense of their rights, and asserts that the government and people are unanimous in claiming nothing less than independence. The paper also claims that the Filipinos have incontestible claims upon the island of Luzon, part of the Visayas Islands and the Island of Mindanao by right of conquest. It concedes that the Americans helped the insurgents "indirectly by blockading Manila." But the Independencia claims that even without help the revolutionists must have ultimately won.

Finally, the Independencia holds that Spain cannot cede the Philippine archipelago, "because it was never hers."

Madrid, (Special.)—Advices from the Philippine Islands say the insurgents there have decided not to recognize the cession of the islands to the United States, and that they will resist to the last. It is also claimed that the United States will require 70,000 troops to put down the rebellion, and it is alleged that the insurgents hold 10,000 Spanish prisoners whom they will force to serve against the Americans.

The Philippine insurgents demand seven million pesetas for the release of the forty friars imprisoned since the commencement of the war.

An official despatch from General Rios, the Spanish commander at Iloilo, island of Panay, Philippine Islands, says the Spanish troops there have made a successful sortie against the enemy, inflicting heavy losses upon the insurgents.

The insurrection, it is added, is spreading in the Visayas, and it is asserted that the movement is not directed against the Spaniards, but against the Americans.

LAUNCH OF THE WISCONSIN.

Big Battle-ship Sent Into Her Native Element.

San Francisco, Cal., (Special.)—At the Union Iron Works another great man-of-fighting machine was added to the already large fleet of Pacific war vessels. The vessel which slid from the ways was the battleship Wisconsin, the largest of the vessels built for the United States government by the Union Iron Works. The launching of the big vessel was effected without a hitch, and she now rests calmly on the waters of the bay.

All that morning the street cars let down their loads of people at the shipyard and all the available boats on the bay were pressed into service by people anxious to see the launching of the great vessel. Thousands of people saw the plunge from different points of vantage, and the platform especially set aside for the guests of the Union Iron Works was crowded to its full capacity. The Wisconsin delegation of "christeners" were given the places of honor upon the platform with the representatives of the State, the city, and the great iron works responsible for the safe delivery of the craft to the government.

For an hour before the plunge a large force of workmen tore away chock after chock which supported the vessel, and they finished their work almost to the minute of the prescribed time for the launching, leaving only one chock to restrain the monster, and this was the support that little Miss Lucile Gage, daughter of the Governor-elect of the State, had been assigned to remove by means of a guilliotine and the inevitable electric button.

At a given signal the little miss pressed the button and the crash of breaking timbers announced to the thousands of anxious spectators that the vessel was about to leave the ways. Slowly the iron monster moved toward the bay, and all eyes turned to watch Miss Elizabeth Stephenson break the bottle of champagne upon the bow of the vessel. Just at 9.22 o'clock, as the mass of iron and steel touched the water, Miss Stephenson raised the ribbon-bedecked bottle and broke it on the nose of the vessel. The roar of applause which greeted the final act was almost deafening.

When the big vessel slid down the ways the warships in the harbor fired salutes and there was a terrific din from the steam whistles. The controversy over the kind of wine to be used in the christening was settled by the use of two bottles of champagne, one of French make, provided by the Wisconsin christening committee, and another of California champagne, provided by the Union Iron Works.

The vessel gathered momentum as she proceeded to the water, and after leaving the ways, floated calmly along until brought to a stop in the basin where the work of completing her will go on.

GERMANY AFTER THE CAROLINES.

Spain's Price of 10,000,000 Francs Considered Too High.

Berlin, (Special.)—A German government official, in an interview, confirms the report that Germany is negotiating with Spain for the purchase of the Caroline Islands. It is understood that Spain expects to get 10,000,000 francs for them, which Germany considers excessive.

Germany also makes the proviso that the negotiations shall be contingent upon no international complications arising especially with the United States.

Prince von Arenberg, President of the Colonial Society, says that the "acquisition of the Caroline Islands is important less from the standpoint of commerce, which is insignificant there, than from a naval viewpoint."

The Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph expresses the opinion that Germany would prefer to buy a coaling station in the Philippines from the United States.

OVERFLOWING WITH GOLD.

The United States Treasury Has Vast Accumulations.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Gold has never been more abundant in the history of this country than now. The United States treasury is literally almost bursting with its accumulations of the yellow metal, and the coffers of the banks are also overrunning with it. The government has paid out a big lot of gold coin to the department clerks and employees in the past few months, and the banks get rid of it at every possible opportunity.

ORDERED TO VALPARISO.

Oregon and Iowa Will Receive Further Directions There.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The Oregon and Iowa have been ordered to proceed from Montevideo to Valparaiso, where further orders will await them. Their future destination will be determined by events.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special.)—Claude M. Johnson, director of the bureau of engraving and printing, in his annual report shows that during the year there were 92,979,478 sheets of stamps and government securities printed and delivered at a cost of $1,570,598. The average number of sheets handled by each employe was 57,590, which is the best record ever made by the bureau, and an increase of 50 per cent. over the year 1893. A remarkable record was made by the bureau in supplying adhesive stamps to the internal revenue bureau. In seventeen days after the passage of the act the bureau had delivered 185,390,926.

Frost Hurts Southern Truck Farms.

Atlanta, Ga., (Special.)—A special dispatch to the Constitution from Charleston, S. C., says: Reports received here from the truck farming region above Charleston show that there was damage to the extent of $100,000 by the frost and cold weather which prevailed during Saturday and Sunday. The vegetables were put behind by a cold snap in October, and since then the season has been so damp and cold that vegetation was delayed.

Philippine Agriculture.

Berkeley, Cala., (Special.)—Lieut. A. P. Hayne, an instructor in the agricultural department of the University of California, now stationed with one of the California regiments at Manila, has been detailed to conduct an official investigation into the agricultural resources of the Philippines and to make a report of the results to Washington.

CABLE SPARKS.

The German embassador at Paris has protested against a satire on Emperor William published in the Petit Journal Pour Rire, and it is reported that the edition has been suppressed.

Frank Knaak, of New York, has been arrested in Berlin on a charge of lese majeste, in alluding to the Kaiser in an offensive manner.

An anti-anarchist conference opened in Rome, all the European nations being represented.

DON'T LOOK FOR FLAWS.

Don't look for flaws as you go through life;
And even when you find them
It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind,
And look for the virtue behind them.
For the cloudiest night has a hint of the light
Somewhere in its shadows hiding;
It is better by far to hunt for a star
Than the spots on the sun abiding.

The current of life runs ever away
To the bosom of God's great ocean;
Don't set your force 'gainst the river's course
And think to alter its motion.
Don't waste a curse on the universe—
Remember, it lived before you.
Don't butt at the storm with your puny form,
But bend and let it fly o'er you.

The world will never adjust itself
To suit your whim to the letter;
Some things must go wrong your whole life long,
And the sooner you know it the better.
It is folly to fight with the Infinite,
And go under at last in the wrestle.
The wiser man shapes into God's plan
As the water shapes into the vessel.
—Progressive Age.

WAS IT MURDER?

Some years ago I was well off, and received the education and bringing up of a gentleman; but partly through my own folly and partly through unfortunate speculations, I gradually lost all my capital, and about two years ago I found myself penniless, and saw starvation grinning at me within measurable distance. Then I determined to attempt no longer to keep up appearances, but to try to earn a bare existence in any walk of life that was open to me. After some fruitless efforts I obtained, through the kindness of a gentleman connected with the Great Junction Railway, England, the position of locomotive fireman. I never was given to drink, so that I was well enough able to fulfill the duties of my new position. I am now a station master, and it is during my few hours of leisure that I prepare this plain narrative for the decision of a discerning public.

It is a great point for the "stoker" to be on good terms with the engineer, and I generally found little trouble in making friends with my nearest traveling companion.

On the day when I went through the most disagreeable experience of my life I was traveling from Paddington to Cowchester on the well-known—to railway employees—engine named "Pluto." She is a fine, upstanding, bold sort of engine, and when in good temper does her work right well. The engine driver on this occasion was a man named John Morgan. I had not often traveled with him before, only two or three times, and I never could get on comfortably with him. He had been many years in the company's service, and bore an excellent character for steadiness, but was considered rather taciturn. He seemed to be always in the sulks, and was, I suppose, of a surly temper. Before we started he hardly answered any remark I addressed to him, and seemed more surly than usual. When the head guard gave the signal, and Morgan turned the handle, we moved slowly and steadily out of the station. When we got well out into the country Morgan turned to me and said, shortly: "Mo'e coal."

Now, in my opinion, no more coal was wanted, as there was quite enough in the fire to keep up the usual speed. However, as a stoker, I was only an underling, and must obey reasonable orders. So I stoked as bidden and then curiously watched to see if the engine driver would turn on full speed. He did nothing of the sort, but sat with his back to the boiler and began to talk to me quite affably. Among other things he said he was quite tired of this perpetual traveling, and that he meant to look out for a wife with a little money and never set foot on an engine again. We had before us a run of an hour and a half and by that time were due at Blinton, a big junction, at which every train must stop, so we had plenty of time to talk.

About an hour after leaving Paddington Morgan stopped suddenly in the middle of a sentence and said: "Well, I must get to work now." Then he opened the firebox and called out to me: "More coal."

I expostulated with him and pointed out that we were going at a high rate of speed, and would not need more coal before Blinton; but this seemed to excite him terribly. "Shovel it in!" he roared, with an oath; "I'm going to make her travel."

To satisfy him, I took up a shovelful, and managed to upset a good deal of it before I reached the firebox.

"You clumsy fool!" he called out; "here, give it to me;" and snatching the shovel out of my hands, he crammed on as much coal as he could get in.

I was beginning to get alarmed; and looking out over the well-known country—for I had traveled that journey many and many a time before—saw that we were much nearer to Blinton than we ought to be at that hour.

In a few minutes our speed inreased enormously, and I calculated we were traveling at the rate of seventy miles an hour. I called his attention to the fact, and begged him to reduce the speed, or we should run into Blinton without being able to stop.

"Ha ha!" he cried in reply, "Stop! I'm never going to stop again! I told you I'd make her travel. What do you want to stop for? Get on, old wench, get on!" Then he burst into a hideous peal of laughter.

A cold sweat of absolute terror broke out on me as I realized the state of things. Here was a raving maniac, a far stronger man than myself, in charge of a train full of people. The train rushed on with incredible speed, not steadily and evenly, but with leaps and bounds, that threatened to cast the engine off the line at every yard. There was no doubt the man was as mad as a man could be, and he was also master of the situation. I made one effort to reach the handle by which the steam is turned off; but the madman was too sharp for me. "No you don't!" he shouted. He brought his shovel down with a tremendous blow on the rail at my side, just missing my head. It was plain I could do nothing by force. Would stratagem be of any use?

I looked out to the country; time was running short; we were not more than twenty miles from Blinton Junction; and if we did not stop there the whole train must inevitably be wrecked, and probably not one passenger would escape uninjured, and but few with their lives. I looked back to the train. Outside the windows were hands gesticulating and frightened, alarmed faces. At the end of the train the guard was waving a red flag. Something must be done, and by me, or we should all be inevitably lost. I made up my mind. I turned to Morgan with a smile on my face, and I said: "Old boy, you're quite right; this is a fine pace; but it ain't quite fast enough. Look here!" and I caught him by the arm and led him to the side of the engine next to the double rail. "See," I cried, "there is another train coming up faster than us, and she will pass us; we must go faster; but let's see first who is driving her. Lean out and look. Can you see?"

The poor maniac stepped outside the rail and leaned forward to look for the imaginary train, when I gave him a sudden push and he fell in a heap on the side rails and was killed on the spot. With a gasp of relief I sprang back to the engine and turned off the steam. It was not a moment too soon. We were well in sight of Blinton Junction before I had the train properly under control. I pulled up at the platform all right, and then I fainted.

When I came to I was lying on a bench in the waiting room, and the inspector was standing over me, with his notebook in his hand, prepared to take down my statement. What I stated was, that the engine-driver had gone mad, and that, to save the lives of the passengers, I had knocked him off the engine just in time to get the train under control before running into the station. This was corroborated by the guard and several passengers, and the case was brought before the solicitors of the company. I gave my evidence at the inquest and heard no more of the matter until one day the passenger superintendent handed me ten sovereigns and a letter appointing me station master at Little Mudford. It was evident the directors condoned my conduct, and I hope that my readers will agree with them, and, in consideration of my having saved a trainful of people, will acquit me of murder and bring in a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Tod Sloan's Riding.

The topic in London is the riding of the American jockey, Sloan. Thousands who only take the most casual interest in the turf, but are always attracted by great horsemanship, are asking expert advice on the intrinsic merits of the American style of riding. A sportsman has written an instructive letter on the subject. He says:

"Let me see whether I can give an explanation of Sloan's success. In the first distance I should say he is a man of absolute courage; and it is this which, combined with kindness, wins the confidence of all the lower animals and is the first essential of a good jockey. Horses are wonderful judges of character. Secondly, Sloan's position, exactly that of a monkey on a stick, does offer less opposition to the air than the ordinary seat of a horseman. In scientific phraseology, it diminishes the friction to a minimum. Again, this position enables him to grasp the reins within a foot of the horse's mouth, and the nearer the object to be guided the more accurately can be applied the directing force. Thirdly, Sloan, I am convinced, recognizes the great fact that if we are either in a train or in a conveyance or on horseback we can become one with the moving mass if we sit still. This is proved by the well-known fact that a circus rider does not jump over the banners; he simply lets his body become a moving mass with the horse, and as he approaches the banner he jumps into the air. The impetus which he has obtained from the horse carries him over the banner nearly as quickly as the horse has traveled, but if we watch the bareback rider we shall see that he does not keep interfering with the horse's movements. He in effect says the animal will do his part of the work if left alone. Those who have watched Sloan in his races will have noticed how he jumps off rapidly, and at once settles down on his horse, and is not constantly changing his position in the saddle, or interfering with the special step of the horse; because it must be remembered that each horse, like each man, has his or her special mode of progression. Sloan simply makes himself one with his horse in movement; he does not offend the naturally sensitive temperament of such a beautiful creature as a thoroughbred horse; he does not sacrifice a race for the sake of making an artistic finish, but with unequaled skill and judgment, and with a cool, intelligent head, he wins his races when and how he can, always remembering that friction means loss of energy, and that interference with a horse's method means loss of power and opposition to nature. For my part, I am glad to see Tod Sloan on our race courses. It will, I hope, be the cause of young men who are of light weight, good traditions and intelligence making jockeyship their calling. There is ample room for them, and they might serve a good purpose."

GREAT BAPTISM OF FIRE.

The Scourge of the Land is the Annual Burning of Forests.

In 1871 Wisconsin had its greatest baptism of flame. In four hours Peshtigo, Oconto and Menekaunce were obliterated, 400 square miles of territory were converted into a smoking waste and 1,200 persons perished. Yet in the face of these appalling conflagrations, and those of 1881 and 1894, and to-day's tragedy in the Gogebic, there's not a doubt that in 1899 history will repeat itself.

In Finland, where the French custom of sartage is largely followed under the name of kaski, wood is regarded as one of the elements, like air or water, and is burned without stint. The forest is fired to prepare the ground for tillage. In a year or two the land becames hopelessly barren. In India the practice prevails under the name of koomaree. In the district of Mysore alone 90,000 men are annually engaged in the grim work. One or two crops, then a cessation of all vegetation. In Ceylon the condoned offense is known as chena. In Sweden, under the title of sved, it is officially permitted once in twenty years.

It would seem that sved has become a state ceremonial in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. In 1840, in twenty-seven counties of northern Wisconsin there was 129,000,000,000 feet of standing pine. Up to the present time about 86,000,000,000 feet of this has been cut and 26,000,000,000 feet destroyed by fire. Fifty years ago Michigan boasted of her 150,000,000,000 feet of waving conifers. To-day but one-fifth of that remains. In Wisconsin, while the cut proceeds at the rate of 2,600,000,000 feet per annum, the regrowth is but 2,000,000. Nothing so far has been done to restock or protect these denuded lands in our abutting state and of the 17,000,000 acres of remaining forest, over one-half is brule and practically a howling desert. The annual cut of timber in the three states named would load a train of full-sized cars nearly 7,000 miles in length. Michigan pine is the most valuable of any —$4.67 per 1,000 feet, against $4 for Wisconsin and $3.21 for the Minnesota product. Out of the 28,000,000 acres of privately owned timber lands in this country, nearly 11,000,000 acres are located in the lake group of states.

That fire is the scourge of the land the facts recited prove beyond a doubt. During the last three decades there has been a compounding increase of forest loss by fire throughout the entire country of 30 per cent. for each ten years. The farmer must shoulder the chief responsibility. Of 3,000 cases reported nearly one-half were the result of brush fires in clearings; one-fifth were caused by careless hunters; one-sixth by locomotives, and thirty-two only were traceable to lightning.

They Harvest a Hat Crop.

"Probably one of the most unique propositions I ever heard," said a mining engineer who recently visited Mojave, "was the story told me by a storekeeper up there of a Dutchman and Chinese who had a partnership, and had located 1,500 feet of ground half a mile southeast of Mojave. On this piece of ground they built a high barbed-wire fence, the wire being very close together. The inhabitants wondered as to the use to which it was to be put, some suggesting that all the rabbits in Kern County were to be driven to it and corralled, and others that it was a new electric dry-gold saver to catch the gold as it was blown with the desert sands. Both these theories were soon dissipated when one morning Ah Sam and his partner, Jake Ickelheiner, drove into Mojave with six barrels of old hats for shipment to a second-hand dealer in San Francisco. It seems that Mojave has the name of being the windiest place in the West. The wind blows forty miles an hour in one direction, viz., southeast. Most of the passengers on the overland trains dine there, and unless forewarned are very apt to lose their headgear. They say that at present half a barrel of old hats is an average of their daily clean up, but after the tourists begin to come they expect to reap a bonanza."

The Siamese Twins.

Eng and Chang, known as the Siamese twins, were born of a Chinese father and a Siamese mother in Siam, April 15, 1811. They died in North Carolina January 17, 1874. They were joined to one another by a short tubular cartilaginous band, through which their livers and hepatic vessels communicated. They were brought to America for exhibition in 1828, and after making a competency in various countries settled in North Carolina. They married sisters in 1842. In 1869 they again exhibited themselves in Europe. The one survived the other two hours and a half.

In a Mexican home the sofa is the seat of honor and a guest does not take a seat upon it until requested to do so.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

LITTLE MR. PLEASANTFACE.

Little Mister Pleasantface,
Quite at home in any place;
Nothing in the world to do
But to stand and grin at you
While his mirth-compelling whim
Makes you stare and grin at him
And his quaint, old fashioned airs
And the garments that he wears.

Wonder what he's smiling for?
Just for fun, it may be, or
Simply laughing at himself—
Such an odd, good-natured elf.
Don't you wish you had his hat
And the nether garments that
Have the pockets, bulging out
With two chubby fists, no doubt?

Mister Pleasantface can tell
Where the happydimples dwell—
Those queer wunks that wink at you
From a rounded cheek or two—
For he captured some, I know,
And his grins, the pictures show,
Snared them so securely they
Simply could not break away!

JAPANESE CHILDREN'S PETS.

Children in Japan have some pets that would be thought strange by the little boys and girls of America. Among them are tiny dogs and rabbits, and a queer breed of cats, which have white fur with black and yellow spots, and they have no tails. Families in moderate circumstances usually have an aquarium well stocked with curious varieties of fish of beautiful colors, such as gold, silver and crimson, some with spreading fins as fine as gauze, and others round as a ball. The most remarkable pet, however, is the large katydid. They are kept in bamboo cages built like small houses, in which the children arrange beds of fresh flowers or leaves daily. Brightly colored butterflies are sometimes kept in these cages. In Japan the birds do not show the least fear of people, and butterflies will alight voluntarily on children's hands.

BOWS IN ANCIENT TIMES.

While universally used by the ancients, the form of the bow varied with different nations. The Scythian bow, according to a writer in Lippincott's, was in the form of the letter C, and the bow of the Tartars—descendants of the Scythians—still keeps that shape.

The Greek bow was not more than three or four feet in length, but so stout and stiff that it required considerable strength and skill to use it. It is said that the first Greek bows were made from the horns of a species of goat, the bases being united by means of a metallic band. Afterward other material was used in their manufacture, but they still retained their original shape. These bows were too short to be of much use, and, comparatively speaking, but a small portion of the troops were armed with them.

The Romans carried the bow to Britain, where it at once obtained favor, and during the Middle Ages was extensively used, forming an important element of the armies of that period.

The English archers were said to be the finest in the world, and their skill decided the battles of Crecy, Poitiers, and Agincourt. The bows used were of two kinds—the long bow and the arbalest or cross-bow. The arbalest was made of steel or horn, and was of such strength and stiffness that it was necessary to use some mechanical appliance to bend it and adjust the string. The arbalestiers carried a quiver with fifty arrows, and were placed in the van of the battle.

THE CHINESE PEDDLER.

Few, indeed, would be their playthings if the Chinese children had to depend on toy stores for them. As it is, the peddler is a familiar sight in every Chinese city, and when the children hear the gong of a toy-seller it is a signal for a rush to the front gates to catch him before he gets by, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

At a call these men slip the pole from their shoulders and set their baskets on the ground, and there is always a group of children ready to gather around them.

A display of toys carried by one of these toy-sellers includes many things familiar to Americans, though the shapes seem odd and fantastic. Clay fruits, dolls of all kinds, pewter jewelry, earrings and hair ornaments, firecrackers of strange shapes which will hardly ever go off, small carved idols, little horses, dogs, camels and elephants all covered with rabbit fur, and wagons with music boxes under the seats that grind out a tune as you pull them along.

Other things seem stranger still, for the kites, made in the shape of birds, fish, serpents, dragons, and even inanimate objects like bells and houses—will have wind harps fastened on their backs to make them sing while in the air, and will have eyes set loose in their heads, so that when the wind blows the eyes will turn around and look as if they were winking at you. There are long glass trumpets, to be blown like bugles, that give out a beautiful, clear note. Little shuttlecocks made out of a couple of cash bound together with red leather and with a bunch of feathers fastened in the holes in the cash, which the children keep in the air by bumping with their heads and striking with their feet. Molds for making clay money, whistling tops that spin on a string held between two sticks; small whistles to fasten on the tails of pet pigeons to whistle as they fly.

You will also notice a lot of clay molds of different kinds of animals or fruits or other familiar objects, and for one cash you can take your choice. The toy-seller then opens up the bottom tray in his rear basket and shows a bowl of yellow candy set over a pan of burning charcoal to keep it soft. He rubs a little flour in the molds to keep the candy from sticking, picks up a little of the soft sweet, which he works into a cup-shape in his fingers and then draws out, closing up the hole. One end is drawn out longer than the other and then broken off. He places his lips to the broken place and begins to blow, and the lump of candy slowly swells. Then he caps the molds which you have chosen around it and gives a hard blow, breaks off the stem through which he has been blowing, opens the molds, dips a little bamboo stick into the soft sugar and touches it to the side of the candy figure in the mold, lifts it out of the mold and hands it to you on the stick; all in much less time than it takes to tell about it.

BILLY THE GOAT.

Billy was a very funny goat. He liked babies and would always walk up to a passing baby carriage to be patted, much to the fright of the nurse. Billy dearly loved to get into the house, where he was not allowed at all. Sometimes in winter he would watch the kitchen door, and when it was opened by any one he would push his way in and stand by the stove, as if he really enjoyed the warmth. But he was soon sent out, for he had a nice stall in the stable and a very thick, warm fur coat of his own.

One day in the spring, when all the family were out except maid Nora, she heard footsteps up stairs. Wondering if the family had returned without her knowing it, she ran up and looked about. What do you think she saw? Why, it was that mischievous Billy, walking in front of the long mirror in one of the sleeping rooms. He was bowing and nodding to the other Billy he saw in the glass.

Papa brought Billy home to his little boy Eddie as a surprise one bright, sunny day. With him came a fine harness and a gig in which Eddie could ride. Sometimes he would take both sisters out for a ride also.

Now, Billy did not always like to go away from home when Eddie did. It often took three boys to persuade him to go up the hill near the house. Eddie pulled with the reins from his head, and his two playfellows, red in the face, pushed at Billy's back.

When at last they succeeded in reaching the top of the hill, two of the boys held him fast, while the third mounted the gig seat. When all was ready, the boys would let go their hold, and down the hill Billy would trot, never stopping until he ran into his stall in the stable.

Sometimes he could be coaxed out by giving him lumps of sugar, but even then Billy went away from home very unwillingly. He always came dashing back in a way that made all the boys in the neighborhood laugh and shout.

Insects and Disease.

Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the importance of small things than the large role which is now attributed to the mosquito in the etiology of some of the most serious and widespread diseases to which the human race is subject. It is truly said that what prevents the successful colonization of many tropical countries, and what throws the great obstacle in the way of civilization and good government in the vast regions of Central Africa, is not climate, not distance from home, and not unfriendliness on the part of the natives. The obstacle is malaria, and now we find that the prevalence of malaria, so far as man is concerned, depends on the mosquito, and that this pestilent little insect, in addition to irritating and annoying is the means by which the poison of malaria is propagated and distributed. For years past botanists have known the important part played by birds in the scattering of seed, and of insects in the distribution of the pollen of plants, and it seems not unlikely that pathologists will have to recognize in a much larger degree than has till lately been done the large part taken by the subordinate forms of life by which we are surrounded—our cattle, our horses, our dogs and cats, our flies, our mosquitos, and perhaps even our fleas—in distributing disease from man to man, and, as is stated in regard to our mosquito and malaria, in deciding whether the extension of our empire over great areas of the globe's surface shall be possible or not.—Hospital.

The Women of Burmah.

Not long ago Lord Dufferin remarked that the Burmese are the only Eastern nation among whom women are publicly respected, honored and obeyed.

Woman in Burmah has always had fair play; she has been bound by no ties and she has always had perfect freedom to make for herself just such a life as she thinks best fitted for her.

She has been allowed to change as her world changed, and she has lived in a very real world—a world of stern facts, not fancies.

Boys and girls grow up together, but with the school day comes a division.

In great towns there is regular schools for girls, but in the villages while the boys are in the monastries the girls are learning to weave and herd the cattle, and drawing water and collecting firewood.

The daughters of better class people, such as merchants and clerks, and advocates, do not, of course, work at field labor.—New York World.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

SHEW CONVICTED.

Second of Ill-fated Farmer's Assailants Convicted for Slaying Him—Both Convicts Hear Doom—Never Flinched While Sentence of Death Was Pronounced on Them.

Cornelius W. Shew, the second man charged with the murder of Andrew Jackson Pepper, at Rush, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree at Montrose. It was shortly after 9 o'clock when the jury filed into the court-room. After the roll-call Prothonotary Manzer asked the usual questions. During this time the prisoner looked as if he was eager to hear the result, good or bad, and when the foreman replied:—

"Guilty of murder in the first degree," Shew settled back in his chair with complacency.

Generally there has been more sympathy for Shew than accorded James Eagan, but no doubt existed that both of the convicted men are guilty of the crime of killing Pepper. District Attorney Ainey naturally shrank from an unpleasant duty, but he has performed it well. Selden Munger, reluctantly contributed the confessions made to him last January, considering also that it was an unpleasant duty he owed to the commonwealth.

T. J. Davies, Eagan's counsel, argued at length for a new trial. The answer was made by A. H. McCollum. At 7.30 Eagan and Shew were brought into court-room when Judge Searle asked of them:—

"Have you anything to say?" Eagan replied:—

"I have not." Shew, however, said:—

"Yes, sir; I feel that a first degree murder I am not entitled to, I don't deny being in this crime. I do deny taking such a hand as would warrant first degree. I have not the heart to lead me to a terrible crime like the one at Rush. I don't feel that I deserve a first degree and I shall always say so."

Judge Searle then passed the death sentence upon the two men, neither of whom flinched. Shew said after leaving the court-room:—

"This is something we often read about but experience but once."

The Pepper murder was a brutal and wholly unprovoked crime with robbery as the object. Andrew J. Pepper, the victim, was an aged and well-to-do farmer residing at Rush. In October, 1897, he was found fatally beaten on the floor of his barn. A blood-stained whiffle tree told the brutal character of the assault.

The shocking discovery of the crime was made about 9 o'clock in the evening by Mrs. Pepper, who became alarmed at the prolonged absence from the house of her husband, who had gone to the barn to husk corn.

Suspicion was directed to James Eagen, alias Smith, and Cornelius Shew. They were arrested and finally each confessed and charged the crime upon the other, Robbery was the admitted motive. They attacked the aged and defenseless farmer in his barn, intending according to the confessions, simply to overpower him, but he made an unexpectedly desperate resistance, and the assault with the deadly whiffle tree was then made.

Horrified apparently at the shocking deed they had committed, the two murderers fled, making no effort to rob the farmhouse as intended, although it was occupied by a lone, helpless woman, their victim's wife.

Explosion in Mine.

An explosion of gas occurred at Preston No. 3 Colliery, owned and operated by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, at Girardville, resulting in the burning of six men, three of whom will hardly recover.

Travis, Smith and Solusky are the most seriously burned, having received the full force of the explosion. The men were engaged in timbering a gangway, when a breast nearby caved in, bringing down a large body of gas, which was ignited, causing a terrific explosion. The men were hurled in every direction, and four were unconscious when found a few minutes later by men from other sections of the mine, who had felt the shock of the explosion and hastened to the rescue of their comrades.

Philadelphian a Suicide.

Frank Trinkle, 53 years of age, of Philadelphia, on Friday went to Allentown to visit his brother Joseph, residing on Railroad street. He was apparently happy and enjoying his visit. Saturday afternoon he went upstairs to his room to lie down. When supper was ready one of the children was sent to call him. She came down and said that she couldn't awaken him. This alarmed the family and an investigation was made. It was found that Trinkle had shot himself in the right temple. The revolver was lying beside him. Trinkle was a cabinetmaker by trade, and was out of work. It is believed that this preyed on his mine. He had a son living in Philadelphia, with whom he resided.

Coal at Cut Price.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad, it is announced at Pittsburg, has made a contract with West Virginia coal operators for 500,000 tons of coal to be delivered during 1899. It is to be delivered at the Sandusky, O., docks for $1.25 per ton. This is 25 cents below the price at which operators of the Pittsburg district could afford to furnish it, and will probably open the miners' scale again and lead to strikes in Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana.

Burns Were Fatal.

Miss Mary Brown, of Trainers, has died as the result of the terrible burns she received at her home last week. The young lady foolishly attempted to make a quick fire by using coal oil on the kindlings, and the flames communicated to her clothing. Her mother, who was attracted by her screams, was also badly burned in her effort to extinguish the flames.

Barely Escaped Death.

During the terrific snowstorm that raged at Yardley, the home of Alfred G. Humphrey, just outside the borough limits, caught fire from the chimney, the smoke from which awakened Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey, who barely escaped with their lives, attired only in their night robes. The building was insured.

Fall Down Stairs Proved Fatal.

George Whitman, of Shenkel, Chester county, died from injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs on Thanksgiving Day. He was 78 years of age.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Dec. 8

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Bellefonte's Big Department Store.

8200 SQUARE FEET FLOOR SPACE

If U Kom to Bellefonte to make your Holiday purchases, don't forget that "The Racket" is always the centre of the holiday cyclone, and there is a reason for this.

Don't stop at the side shows when U can see the whole circus for less money.

China Annex.

1800 square feet. Everything in Dishes, Lamps, Glassware, Bric-a-brac. Prices will please U too.

Toy Department—a car load of Toys, Dolls, Books. Everything U can think of and many things U never thought of thinking about.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

A Reminder.

We are making the usual preparations for Holiday trade. Our display will exceed all former attempts.

Will detail more in next week's ad.

Wolf & Crawford.

CENTRE HALL.

Foster's Weather Outlook.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from November 28 to December 2 and Dec. 4 to 8.

The next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about 9th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 10th, great central valleys 11th to 13th, eastern states 14.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 9th, great central valleys 11th, eastern states 13th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 12th, great central valleys 14th, eastern states 16.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. December 19 will average below normal east of the Rockies and below west. Rainfall for the same period will be below normal east of the Rockies and above west.

East of the Rockies a great rise in temperature will occur between December 1 and 16, and during that time very little precipitation will occur. West of the Rockies the reverse of this may be expected.

The best ice weather of the winter will occur during the first two weeks of December, and ice men would better make good use of those two weeks, especially in the great central valleys, for beyond that does not look favorable to ice.

Died at 91 from Teething.

Labolt Gantzburger died at the county hospital at Reading recently and, although he was ninety-one years of age, it is believed his death was hastened by the fact that he was teething. He had hardly a tooth in his mouth until about two months ago when one made its appearance. He "cut" two more since then, and fully expected an entire set to develop. The teething aggravated his other ailments, and he died suddenly. Physicians say it is one of the strangest cases on record.

Death of Sam'l J. Weiser.

Samuel J. Weiser, for many years a tinsmith at Mifflinburg, died on 30, ult., aged 62 years. A wife, son and daughter survive.

Deceased was born at Millheim, and was well known in that vicinity, and bore a good reputation.

—A pair of fine dress shoes, or slippers, makes a holiday present always to be appreciated. They are serviceable and always a part of the apparel needed. There is no better place to select them than at Mingle's Shoe Store, Bellefonte. He has the reputation and has the largest stock.

COMING INTO CENTRE HALL.

The Commercial Telephone Line will Extend Their System at Once.

There is every prospect of our burg soon enjoying a connection with the Commercial Telephone Company's lines, which will operate through all the counties in the central part of the state, and the work on extending the system into the town and through the valley will be pushed at once as the weather will permit.

Last Friday the officers and directors held a meeting at Runkle's hotel. They wished to learn what encouragement the company would receive from our citizens should the lines be extended into the Centre Hall district. A number of our citizens attended the and the extension met with such favor that the company will at once begin operations. The present terminus is Linden Hall, and the system will be extended through to Woodward to connect with the Union county Home Co., giving subscribers the advantage of all lines free of toll rates.

E. M. Huyett was appointed to canvas this section. Already he has secured twentry subscribers, with very good prospects of as many more. With twenty-five phones an exchange will be placed in the town. This is assured already. Centre Hill, Potters Mills, Tusseyville and Colyer, across the valley, will have communication. The work on this line will begin next week. The rate is $2.00 per month for business places, and $1.50 fo private residences. Our earnest and active business men and men of capital, will, no doubt, put a liberal amount of funds into the project to keep up the ancient reputation of our town for the enterprise and public spirit of its business men. Let the present and future show up real liberal spirits to follow in the footsteps of its men of the past in aiding financially Centre Hall's interests. We have, during the past few months, given the territory to be covered by the independent telephone company.

The company claims to have 125 to 130 phone takers in Bellefonte.

Ball Grazed His Leg.

Last Saturday Simon Ripka was in the store of Wolf & Crawford. He had with him his Colt's repeating rifle. To learn whether the rifle contained a cartridge he worked the lever. By some means the rifle was discharged. The muzzle of the gun was pointed towards the floor but aimed directly between the legs of little John Coldren. The ball passed through the pantaloons of the little boy, grazing the skin and went through the floor, close to the foot of Daniel Houser who was sitting by the stove. It was a mighty close shave, for the little boy and Mr. Houser, but only another instance of the careless handling of a gun.

Cylinder Burst.

Saturday while operating a fodder shredder on the form of W. A. Kerr, near Centre Hill, the cylinder burst, the pieces flying in every direction. One piece struck Harvey Musser on the breast, knocking him insensible, and several other had exceedingly narrow escapes. When Harvey was picked up it was first thought he had been killed, but he was only badly bruised and will recover all right. The machine was running at a high rate of speed, and being an old one, the cylinder went to pieces. It was fortunate that the accident was not more serious.

Measuring the Line.

The council last week had D. C. Keller, Clyde Smith and Domer Emerick measure the line of ditches and water mains laid by the contractor who constructed the plant. The bill to be presented to the council will be somewhat higher than they figure it, and therein lies the cause for a dispute in the settlement.

Announce it Early.

Parties who contemplate having sale this spring will do well if they bring their dates to the REPORTER office and inserted in the sale register early. No conflict of dates will then occur. It is well to remember at the same time the REPORTER prints the neatest and most attractive bills at prices cheaper than can be had elsewhere.

Sleighing Plenty.

Since Sunday the beautiful has covered the valley and we have had excellent sleighing since Monday. On the other side of the mountain about Bellefonte, very little snow fell and wheels are the reigning fashion. In other towns in the valley they are not favored as Centre Hall is.

Death of an Aged Lady.

Mrs. Anna M. Duck, widow of Henry Duck, deceased, died on Thursday morning, 24th ult., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Limbert, several miles west of Madisonburg. She had been a sufferer from a cancerous affection for many months and was aged about 86 years. Interment was made on Sunday following.

Died at Pine Grove Mills.

Mrs. Elizabeth Houseman, widow of the late Andrew Houseman, died at her home at Pine Grove Mills last Wednesday evening at the age of about 86 years. She was born in Spring Mills in 1812, and was the mother of three daughters and three sons, who survive her.

——Slippers, fine line for the holidays.—Mingle's, Bellefonte.

RETURNED FROM PORTO RICO

To the Home of His Childhood at Penn Hall.

Ross Fichthorn, of Kittanning, Pa., and a member of the 16th Penn'a Vol., who spent some of his childhood days at Pennhall, where his parents lived, but moved away when the boy was 3½ years old, returned to the latter place and spent a month among friends, returning to Kittanning on Tuesdaay morning's train, to be mustered out.

Young Fichthorn's mother was a daughter of Philip Leitzel, dec'd, and is a nephew of the retired merchant, Wm. Pealer.

Fichthorn informs us that his regiment was in the Porto Rico campaign and that he witnessed the bombardment of San Juan by Admiral Sampson and inspected the effects of it. The 16th was not in any engagement, but had been called out to quell a riot.

He stood the campaign well, but most of the regiment had been sick. He describes his experience as not having been altogether lovely, with mercury up to 123.

On his return he landed at New York, Oct. 18. Bananas, oranges and cocoanuts are in abundance in Porto Rico, and can be bought three for a penny. He greatly enjoyed his visit to Pennhall and vicinity where he was royally entertained, and has built up several pounds in weight, in engagements with sausages, turkey, chicken and waffle, and the other good things with which Gregg township is blessed.

What a Ferguson Farmer Raised.

Frank Bowersox, one of Ferguson township's leading citizens and best farmers, can show results in farming which would do credit to near-by State College.

Three years ago he raised 400 bushels of wheat from 23 acres. His clover on the same ground having a luxuriant growth, it yielded him a crop of 30 tons of hay after harvest of the same year. The following year he mowed the 23 acres again, and got hay enough for eight horses, all his cattle, and had four tons of hay to sell, and harvested 65 bushels of cloverseed the same summer from the 23 acres. This year, his crop of corn from the same ground averaged 115 bushels to the acre.

Frank Bowersox is a good farmer, jovial fellow whom you can hear when he is around, but the above facts speak louder than words. In the years away back when Frank farmed in Penn township, he had a dog that was found of mutten, so much so, that he killed five fine sheep for the editor of the Reporter in one night; this accident is the occasion of pleasant twitting when Frank strikes our sanctum. That dog did not live long thereafter—may have landed in some other clime to get after the same sheep.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company will Issue Clerical Orders for 1899.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that the issue of clerical orders will be continued for the year 1899 on the same lines as in effect at present.

Application blanks may be obtained of ticket agents, and same should reach the General Office by December 31 to clergymen entitled to receive them. Orders will be issued only on individual application of clergymen when made on blanks furnished by the Company and certified to by one of its agents.

Mifflin County's Soldier Vote.

When the judges of the court met on Friday last to count the soldier vote but one soldier from this county was found to have voted at the recent election, namely Maslin B. Dunmire. As it was necessary to recall the clerks and make out new returns the entire cost to the county of receiving this one soldier vote was $18, which is getting off easy compared with Luzerne county, where one soldier vote cost $100.—Lewistown Gazette.

Repaired the Leak.

The contractors last week made the repairs necessary on the upper reservoir of the boro plant. The water was turned in on Friday, and the reservoir will not be turned on until it is filled. It is desired to find whether the hole will leak with several feet more water than it has yet had. The contractors have asked the council to meet and effect a settlement. They have presented no bill as yet in full for the work done on both the pipe line and reservoir. They will insist on a settlement, and have their claim for work paid.

Goes to his Former Field.

Dr. Braught, of Milesburg, will locate at Spring Mills, and occupy the office of Dr. F. H. Van Valzah, whose death we chronicled in our last week's issue. Dr. Braught formerly resided at Spring Mills, and enjoyed a good practice.

A Good Idea.

A farmer, who has lost not a few sheep by the ravages of his neighbor's canines, proposes the plan of putting bells on the dogs as a protection to the sheep. There is nothing the matter with that idea.

Truth wears well. People have learned that De Witt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick head ache. They don't gripe; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

DROWNED AT CORNELL.

Son of a Former Citizen of Haines Twp. Breaks Through Thin Ice.

The body of Dr. Wilson Klingler, a graduate student at Cornell University, who had been missing since 27th, was found next night in the dam on the hydraulic laboratory. He had evidently started out on the ice to test its strength and falling in the deep water witn no assistance near, was drowned.

Dr. Klingler expected an appointment in a few days as professor in the University of Missouri.

He graduated from the Illinois State Normal College in '92, took a bachelor's degree at the University of Michigan in '95, spent three years in Leipsig and secured his doctor's degree at Jena last June. He was about 30 years old. His home is in Manhatten, Ill.

The unfortunate young man was a son of our old friend, Elias Klingler, a once well known resident of Haines township, this county, who moved to Manhatten, Ill., over 30 years ago, and where he became wealthy. Being a reader of the Reporter for more than 40 years, we extend our sympathises to our old friend.

OBITUARY.—Dr. KLINGER.

For the Centre Hall Reporter.

The funeral of Wilson M. Klingler, Ph. D., who was accidentally drowned at Ithaca, N. Y., while testing the ice on Nov. 27, 1898, occurred from his home, at Manhattan, Ill., Saturday, Dec. 3, at 10 o'clock, a. m. After a brief service at the house, the remains were taken to the United Evangelical church where services were continued. A special choir sang the favorite hymns of the young Doctor and by the request of the class of '87, for a representation, Miss Phoebe Moore sang a beautiful solo. Rev. O. S. Fehr delivered a very consoling sermon to the many sorrowing relatives and friends, after which interment was made in the family's private cemetery southwest of the village.

Wilson Moyer Klingler, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Klingler, was born in Manhattan, Will county, Ill., May 17, 1869. He spent his early life on the farm until the family changed their residence to the village, and engaged in teaching school when but seventeen years old. When twenty years of age he entered the State Normal school and graduated with high honors in 1892. From the University of Michigan he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1895. He then entered the German University of Science and Literature, at Leipsig, Germany, and obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at that place in 1898. During his vacations he traveled extensively through, Switzerland, France, Germany and England, visiting all the principal points of interest.

Since his return to this country he has been at Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., doing post graduate work, filling vacancies, and writing a thesis. He would have been home at Christmas and remained here until the first of the year, and then entered on his duties as Professor of Literature and Pedagogy in the University of Missouri.

He leaves an aged father and mother, four sisters, four brothers and a host of friends to mourn his loss. Wilson was the youngest son in a family of ten, and early in life exhibited great intellectual possibilities. He was a very dutiful and kind son, and the pride of his sorrowing parents and relatives.

[Lewisburg and Middleburg papers please copy.]

Pleasant Recollections.

Among the pleasant recollections of the borough water question, are these: In the proposition to induce our citizens to vote for bonding the town for $5000, was promise of two reservoirs to cost $400; the cost now is likely to be $2000 to $3000! Another promise to voters was "dollar water" and it is already an average of over six times that. There was a promise of unlimited water, which is set in the shade by a debt beyond limit and promise. Has Quay been patterned after?

What Alcohol Will Remove.

It is said that alcohol will remove grass stains from summer clothes. That is right. It will also remove the summer clothes and also the spring, autumn and winter clothes not only from the one who drinks, but also from his wife and family. It will also remove the household furniture from the house, and the eatables from the pantry, the smiles from the face of the wife and the happiness from the home. As a remover of things alcohol has few equals.

Middleburg Post-office Robbed.

The post-office at Middleburg, was robbed by a gang of six burglars at 4 o'clock on morning of 5. They gained entrance with chisels, blew off the safe door and secured $80 in cash, $50 worth of stamps and about $5 worth of cigars. Some of the teachers attending the institute heard the explosion and hurried to the scene, only to find that the miscreants had secured a railroad handcar and were making good their escape.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstitate coughs; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

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—AND A—

HAPPY NEW YEAR

TO ALL.

HOLIDAY GOODS

Arriving Daily.

Keep your eye on this space.

THE STAR.

Telephone connection.

Grand Opening OF Holiday Goods...

Saturday, Dec. 3d, TO Saturday, Dec. 24th.

You will be agreeably surprised at both assortment and prices.

Teachers specially invited.

Garman's Store,

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300 CHAIRS 300

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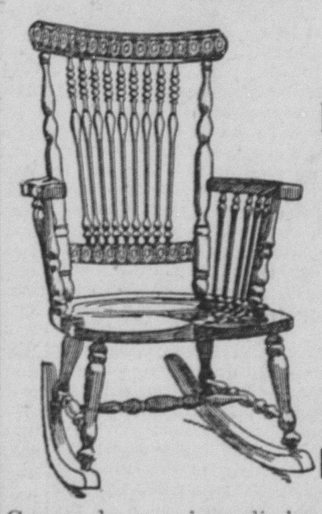

Commencing Dec. 1st. we will sell this . . .

Fine High-Arm Polished Rocker,

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Regular Price, $4.00. Also

Large Rodded Arm Rocker, $1.50

Come and see our large display of Morris Chairs, Ladies' Desks, etc., for X-mas Presents.

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The stock is decked out in Holiday attire. Gifts suitable for everybody.

We have useful articles for the old. Dainty and pretty things for the young, and Toys and Dolls for the children.

We are Headquarters for Dolls and Games of All Kinds.

75 different styles of Dolls, ranging in price from 10 cents to 10 dollars.

The largest and best assortment of Christmas goods ever shown in Centre County.

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